THE NEW NORTH.

VOLUME 15, NO. 25. RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, AUG. 12, 1897. TERMS—$1.50 IN ADVANCE

It is a Matter of Fact.

Some families dress better at less cost than others. Some small incomes go farther than larger ones.

It is a puzzle to some people how others manage to dress so well on their small income. It is all in the knowing how. This store will be full of people every day who dress well at a trifling cost, and they will be buying goods like mad. Read this list for the cause why:

Silk and Wool Pattern Dress Goods

5 Pattern Suits, silk and wool mixed, $8. value.....$3.48
3 " " all wool, $7. value..... 4.98
40 in. all wool black imported serge 85c value..... .59
5 doz. Ladies' Night Gowns, 69 to 75c value..... .49
All 50 and 75c Ladies' Shirt Waists..... .30
All $1.00, 1.25, 1.50 and 1.75 Shirt Waists..... .75
20 doz. Ladies' Handkerchiefs, 12½, 15, 18 and 20c value .10

Louis Hermsdorf Dyer

Hosiery or Gloves bearing above trademark are absolutely fast black, clean, stainless, pure, bright and durable. Ask for Hermsdorf-dyed Hosiery at hosiery counter.

Hosiery!

Best black ladies' hose in America, 18 cent value.....13c

35c Hose.....25c

45 & 50c Hose..35c

Louis Hermsdorf dye. Do not wait too long to buy a pair of these.

Crusoe's Bargain Department Store.

It is No Idle Dream.

These price reductions are a serious business with us. We don't jump into print with idle proclamation of goods at half price, or foolish announcements of any kind. Price cutting with us isn't reckless, it is studied: the more we study it the deeper we cut. We have cut to the center in most of the following:

1 Pc. $1.00 Llamas, 42 in	75c
" " Crepe, 45 in	65c
" " Moharane, 42 in.	75c
" 75c Marcella, 42 in	50c
" $1.25 Shower Proof, 50 in.	85c
" 65c Thibet Serge, 50 in	50c
" 95c Serge, 49 in	65c
" 50c " 45 in	38c
" $1.25 Silk Warp Henrietta, 45 in	90c
" 1.00 " " " 40 in	75c
" 1.00 Double Warp Henrietta, 46 in	70c
" 85c Henrietta, 45 in	65c
" 75c " 42 in	50c
" 60c " 38 in	40c
" 50c " 38 in	38c
" 75c Serge, 45 in	50c
" 65c " 47 in	45c
" Mohair Brilliantine, 48 in	60c
" Brilliantine, 38 in	35c

The above goods are the celebrated Gold Medal Black Goods, every yard guaranteed.

September Fashion Sheet Now in. Get One.

Cash Department Store.

Originator and promoter of the One Price System, enabling a child to buy as cheaply as its mother which others are imitating but are only imitators.

Oliver Goff, of Woodruff, spent Sunday in the city.

W. D. Johnston, of Osceola, was over on business last week.

The Cash Department Store is selling men's wool pants for 98c.

J. R. Binder returned Sunday night from a three weeks trip north.

Mart. Hirzel and wife, of Eagle River, were in Rhinelander last week.

G. W. Dunbar and David Barboe, of Pennington, were in Rhinelander Tuesday.

S. A. Spafford, of Grand Rapids, arrived in town Monday to look over his business interests.

Miss Ollie Rogers went to Merrill yesterday, to visit her relatives. She will remain one month.

The Misses Jennie and Addie Rezin left last Friday for a month's visit at Grand Rapids, this state.

Mrs. F. L. Dille, of Stevens Point, is visiting her friend Miss Ella Beers this week.

H. P. Goodrich, of New York, was in the city Monday looking over the lumber yards.

Rev. Jno. W. Olmsted, of Appleton, was in Rhinelander on business the first of the week.

James M. Harrigan was at Tomahawk Monday on insurance business for the firm of Barnes & Harrigan.

Boys' best quality White Duck Suits 47c. Worth three times the price asked, at the Cash Department Store.

Mrs. F. T. Coon accompanied by her friend Miss Engelbracht, left Tuesday a. m. for Woodboro to visit Mrs. Chas. Lee.

We don't let anybody give you quite so much for your money as you'll get here.
Cash Department Store.

Miss Nellie Amos, of Wabash, Ind., ormerly a teacher in the city schools, s a guest at the home of her sister, Mrs. E. M. Kemp, this week.

Miss Minnie Engelbracht, of Berlin, arrived in the city last week from Gladstone. She is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Coon, at the Fuller House.

Men's straw hats worth $1.50, $1.25, $1.00 and 75c to close out at 58c each. Buy now.
Cash Department Store.

A. W. Patten, the paper mill man, from Appleton, was in Rhinelander Saturday looking after his timber interests which are extensive in this section.

W. W. Dennis and Geo. Lyon, Marinette, Wis., and Geo. McKenney, of Menominee, Mich., were in the city last week looking after long timbers for building purposes.

T. E. Lemma, of Osceola, was here Monday. Mr. Lemma is a brother-in-law of Geo. Langley, of Merrill, and in company with him spent Sunday at the Langley summer cottage near Woodboro.

We acknowledge the receipt of a fine box of tame raspberries, sent to this office from the homestead of Howard Towne. Mr. Towne informed us that he had picked eighty-one quarts from two rows of bushes.

If you are looking for a low cut price on shoes its here for the asking. A backward summer has upset shoemakers' calculations. Summer shoes for men, women, misses and children are sacrificed because of summer delays at the Cash Department Store.

This office is in receipt of the Rand-McNally Railway Guide for August, with corrected time tables for all railroads in the United States. The book contains much useful information for the traveler, and can be found at all newsdealers.

A party consisting of Harry Raymond, J. Segerstrom, C. C. Bronson, L. H. Wheeler and Hugh Vaughn spent Sunday at Tripp's resort. The crack catch of the party was made by Segerstrom, who landed a five pound black bass.

Let your painting contract to Clark & Lennon. They are prepared to do work in this line promptly and guarantee satisfaction. Massury's paint, the best in the market, for sale at very low prices. Call and let them talk paint to you. It will be to your advantage.

Fifteen hundred men left the tan bark camps of the Fayette Shaw Co., at Mellen, last week, for the wheat fields of the Dakotas. The tannery at that place, which is said to be the largest in the world, ships four car loads of leather per day to the Eastern markets.

A bicycle party was given in honor of Miss Jessie Langdon last week by her friends. About twenty young people attended and made the trip to the club house at Lake Julia where dainty refreshments were served, after which boating was enjoyed until it was time to return.

Daniel Sullivan brought a few specimens of rye, oats and timothy hay to this office last week that are a little out of the ordinary for size. The stalks of the rye measure six feet two inches, the oats four feet eight inches and timothy four feet six inches. Mr. Sullivan has about forty acres of rye planted, twenty of oats and twenty of timothy.

Wm. Averill was down from Star Lake last week.

D. J. Cole was up to Minocqua and Arbor Vitae on business Monday.

Mrs. W. F. Ball and son Charles returned from their Stevens Point visit Saturday.

D. K. Jeffris was over to the city last week looking for men to work in his saw mill.

Rev. W. Bray, a former pastor, preached on Sunday morning at the Congregational church.

Robert Langdon left Saturday for Stevens Point where he will visit relatives for a few weeks.

Rev. G. H. Kemp will preach at the Congregational church on Sunday morning at 10:30. Evening 8:30.

A. M. Rogers left Friday night to attend the Modern Woodmen's picnic at Wittenberg, which was held there Saturday.

Mrs. W. L. Beers and daughter Lola, accompanied by Mrs. G. W. Bishop and Lucile, spent Sunday at Tomahawk Lake.

Mrs. Greenly and son Willard, who have been visiting here for some weeks, returned to their home at Ashland Saturday.

The Congregational picnic was held on Wednesday at Lake Julia. There was a large attendance and the games were very interesting.

Mrs. Mason Miller, of the Town of Pelican, arrived home Friday from Grand Rapids, Mich., where she had been with her parents for the past six weeks.

Gabriel Strelch, the Oshkosh wagon and sleigh manufacturer, was in the city Saturday. He sold ten sets of logging sleigh to the Brown-Robbins Lumber Co.

Mrs. Harriet Ming left Monday for Menominee, Mich., from which city she will start upon an illustrated lecture tour in the interests of womankind.

Miss Lottie Cole, formerly stenographer for J. M. Harrigan, left for Lac du Flambeau last Thursday, where she has a similar position with the Flambeau Lumber Company.

Day, Daniels & Pierce completed the purchase of 2,000,000 feet of lumber from the Brown-Robbins Lumber Co., Saturday. The product is in pile in the yards of the latter company, here in the city.

There will be a class for teachers and those interested in studying the Sunday School lesson, held at the parlors of the Congregational church on Saturday evening at 8, under the leadership of the pastor.

A curfew ordinance was passed at Merrill last week, making it unlawful for any boy or girl under the age of sixteen years to be abroad upon the streets of that city, unattended, between the hours of 9 p. m. and 6 a. m.

W. N. Bingham left Saturday night for Minneapolis, where he has taken a position as stenographer with a large lumber firm. Mr. Bingham has been employed as shipping clerk at the Screen Door Factory for some months.

The concert given at the Grand Opera House last Thursday evening by home talent, assisted by Miss Harriet Saxton, as a benefit for Miss Jessie Langdon, was a most enjoyable event. A goodly number attended and hearty appreciation of the program was manifested.

E. P. Brennan and little daughter Florence were in Oshkosh last week where an operation was performed on the little girl's hand. One of her fingers was crippled from the effects of a burn received some time ago and the operation was performed to straighten the member.

E. G. Squier attended the M. W. A. picnic at Wittenberg Saturday. He was asked to lead the Antigo cornet band and did so, and states that his aggregation made more noise than any two bands at the picnic. When one is aware that the Antigo "spielers" were of the German variety there is ground for truth in the story.

G. H. Clark received a handsome badge last week from Chippewa Falls, with the inscription "Vice President Northern Wisconsin State Fair, Chippewa Falls, Sept. 14, 15, 16 and 17, 1897." Mr. Clark was elected to that position by friends last winter and the badge pleasantly brought the honor to mind.

A swimming feat was performed last week on Lake Julia when Alex. Dingle swam from one shore of the lake to the other, pulling behind him a boat containing two men by means of a rope which he held between his teeth. Alex. has several times shown that he could handle himself as well in the water as out of it, but this last trick astonished his friends, who are now ready to expect almost anything.

A sixteen page anniversary edition of "The Enterprise," a penny daily published at Oshkosh by E. H. Leonard and Neil M. Cowham, reached our desk the first of the week. It is nicely gotten up, clearly edited and reflects credit on the publishers. The paper has been in existence but six months and notwithstanding the hardships attendant upon a daily publication presents every appearance of health and long life.

GRAY'S STORE

—TO BE—

CLOSED

Friday, August 13th.

We will Close for one Day to take Stock, and Friday will be the day.

Our fall and winter goods are arriving. Dress Goods, Silks, Underwear, Outing Flannel, Swansdown and Shoes are here.

Our Shoe Line is the most complete ever shown in Rhinelander. They will cost from $1.98 to $4.00 in ladies. The $1.98 line is just as complete in length and width as the better grades. They are hand turned, McKay stitched and welts, all new toes, lace and button. The stock is Box Calf and Kid and are gotten up for a genuine good Fall and Winter Shoe.

OUTING FLANNELS

Are very pretty. We have them in all grades from 5c a yard to 10c: They are a much finer cloth for the money than we ever handled before.

SWANSDOWN

Is a new material for wrappers, lounging robes, bath robes and dressing sacques. They come in numerous tints and designs and are far the prettiest products of the American loom this year.

BRAZILIAN CLOTH

Is the name of a new cotton material with a wool Stripe or Plaid very dark and heavy. We bought them for School Dresses and they ought to be just the thing for that purpose. They are worth 15c.

BOUCLE CLOTH for Jackets, 54 in. wide, all wool very heavy. It comes in two toned effects, blue and black and brown and black and is just the thing for winter wear. $1.75 is the price.

DRESS GOODS

When it comes to this stock we will say that a much larger town might be proud of so fine a line of goods. We have bought all the new things, and from the cheapest to the best. There is nothing but the latest Colorings and Designs. Among them you will find Satin Solile, Cheviot, Coating Serge, Granite, Illuminated Serge, Satin Plaids, Corkscrew, Moscovietta Drap D'Ete and all the novelties that are going.

The Butterick Fashion Sheets are in. You can get them for the asking.

Brown Street. IRVIN GRAY.

NEW NORTH.

RHINELANDER PRINTING COMPANY.

RHINELANDER, - WISCONSIN.

BORNEO is no country for a lawyer. Some traveler has reported that this people not being up to civilized ways, settles all its serious disputes in this fashion: The two litigants are each given a little lump of salt of the same size to drop simultaneously into water. The one whose lump first dissolves is deemed to be in the wrong.

WHEN the late Theodore Havemeyer died an insurance company sent his heirs within five days a check for $150,000, probably the largest single amount paid by an insurance company on the life of one man. Mr. Havemeyer had been insured at the age of 54, a little more than four years before his death, and he had paid in premiums $35,220.

IN some of the great department stores of Paris there is in operation for the convenience of customers a moving staircase in the shape of an endless leather belt transferring them from one story to another. It is called a transporting carpet. Endless belts of canvas have been used for some time for conveying packages from one part of a store to another.

ABOUT $70,000 a year have been saved by the state of Virginia through a reform in regulating criminal expenses. One change which results in a large saving is that which provides that convicts sentenced to the penitentiary shall be sent for by the authorities of that institution, rather than escorted to it by sheriffs or police in the various counties and cities.

THERE is only one naval power of the first rank—Great Britain. The French navy is barely half as strong, and France must consequently be classified as a sea power of the second rank. As none of the other naval powers is equal to France, they are placed in the third class, which includes Russia, the United States, the Japanese, the Italian and the German fleets.

THE breeding of eels is a mystery. Nobody ever saw any of their eggs. The ancients used to have a notion that eels were developed from horsehairs. Another theory was that they were the progeny of a kind of beetle. It is now known that they must spawn in the ocean. Eels put into land-locked ponds do not breed; they must go to the sea in order to propagate their species.

INDIA has 2,035 towns with an aggregate population of 27,231,176, about one-tenth of the total population. Of these towns 23 have over 100,000 inhabitants, 48 more over 50,000, and 556 more over 10,000. The largest are Bombay, 821,764; Calcutta, 771,164; Madras, 452,518; Hyderabad, 415,029; Lucknow, 273,028; Benares, 219,467; Delhi, 192,579; Mandalay, 183,815; Cawnpore, 188,712; Bangalore, 186,366; Rangoon, 183,324; Lahore, 176,554; Allahabad, 175,246.

MISS AGNES WESTON, known in England as "the mother of British bluejackets," has done more for the uplifting of the English sailor than any other woman. She has established many "rests," and during the 30 years of her labor has done much for the cause of temperance among the tars. Her temperance magazine, Ashore and Afloat, has met with such flattering success that the United States authorities have especially requested her to mail the magazine to American warships.

BRUSSELS is this summer the seat of a series of congresses dealing with questions concerning the laboring classes. They will be held from July to the end of September. The first, held at the beginning of the month, was on "Sunday Rest." It is to be followed by others on "Cheap Dwellings," on the "Accidents of Labor," and on the international protection of workers in mines and factories. The sixth international congress against alcoholism will also meet in Brussels at the end of August.

MISS LILLIAN SMALL, of Cape Cod, Mass., has a singular profession. She lives in a small cottage under the shadows of the big Highland light, and there she spends her time looking through the telescope for passing ships and telegraphing the news to Boston. She leads a lonely life, often for days seeing no one but the families of the lighthouse keepers. She has a wheel and a rifle for companions, and is said to find amusement in coasting and in shooting wild duck and such game as the country affords.

JUDGE WELLHOUSE is called the apple king of the world. His orchards, in Kansas, consist of 1,620 acres, containing 100,000 apple trees, and are located in the counties of Leavenworth, Miami and Osage. In thirteen years he has picked over 400,000 bushels of apples, and whenever he has a little money to spare he buys a little more land and sets out some more apple trees. Growing apple trees is his passion, just as gambling is the passion of some men and raising fast horses the passion of others.

THE uncertain amount of phosphorus contained in American mild steel, ranging from 0.6 to 0.15 per cent., militates seriously against its use by English manufacturers, who would give it a far more cordial reception if the phosphorus could be kept below 8 per cent. Large wire firms who have bought large quanties of American steel have, on account of this irregularity, declined to place further orders, though offered very favorable terms, as while American wire may be well suited for fencing and barbed wire industries, high quality English wire demands a more homogeneous material.

DEATH OF CANOVAS.

An Assassin's Bullet Ends Spanish Premier's Life.

Shot Down by His Wife's Side, He Dies Within Two Hours—Tragedy May Cause Grave Crisis—Its Probable Effect on Cuba.

Madrid, Aug. 9.—Senor Canovas del Castillo, prime minister of Spain, was assassinated Sunday at Santa Agueda, by an anarchist. The murderer fired three shots, two of which struck the premier in the forehead and another in the chest. The wounded man fell dying at the feet of his wife, who was with him, lingering in agony for two hours and then passed away at three o'clock Sunday afternoon with the cry of "Long live Spain," which were the last words upon his lips.

Santa Agueda is noted for its baths. The place is between San Sebastian, the summer residence of the Spanish court and Vittoria, the capital of the province of Alava, about 30 miles south of Bilbao. The premier went there last Thursday to take a three weeks' course of the baths, after which he expected to return to San Sebastian to meet United States Minister Woodford when that gentleman should be officially received by the queen regent.

The assassin was immediately arrested. He is a Neapolitan and gives the name of Rinaldi, but it is believed that this is an assumed name and that his real name is Michele Angino Golli.

At a special meeting of the cabinet Sunday under the presidency of Senor Cos-Gayon, minister of the interior, the latter announced that he had been intrusted by the queen regent with the premiership ad interim.

An Anarchist Conspiracy.

The murderer declares that he killed Senor Canovas "in accomplishment of a just vengeance," and that the deed is the outcome of a vast anarchist conspiracy. He is believed to have arrived at Santa Agueda the same day as the premier, and he was frequently seen lurking in the passages of the bathing establishment in a suspicious manner.

Europe Shaken by the News.

The terrible news swept over Spain and the people went into mourning for the victim of the awful crime. Europe was shaken by the story of the assassination, and words of sorrow and sympathy were flashed from every court. The revolutionists in Spain were silenced and the liberals, who had fought the monarchist leader, were horrified at the crime.

Not a Political Crime.

London, Aug. 9.—The Spanish embassy in London has received two telegrams, the first briefly stating the fact of the assassination and the second coming direct from San Sebastian, stating that Senor Canovas had been the object of an infamous attack, but saying nothing about his death, and concluding with the statement that if the outrage be of anarchist origin, it has no political complications, with the additional assertion that the whole of Spain is tranquil and that there is not the least symptom of any alteration in the state of public affairs. This dispatch says the assassin is apparently an Italian.

For these reasons the Spanish ambassador, Count de Casa Velencia, in the course of an interview, said: "The belief that the crime is not political, but the work of a fanatical anarchist, is borne out by the fact the criminal is an Italian. We all know that of recent years Italian anarchists have been very active. Witness the assassination of President Carnot and the attempt on King Humbert and other similar crimes. They were all committed by Italians."

THE NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

Views of Secretary Sherman and Senator Morgan.

Washington, Aug. 9.—It is not known whether the government has received formal notification of Premier Canovas' assassination, but it probably has.

Secretary of State Sherman received the first news of the affair through press bulletins. He expressed deep interest in the details. He said that the deplorable event would have some effect on the political affairs of Spain, but to what extent he could not say. As to the consequences on the conflict in Cuba he did not care to talk.

Senator Morgan, of Alabama, a member of the foreign affairs committee of the senate and the champion of Cuba in that body, predicted in an interview that the assassination might be the forerunner of a complete change of government, a republic replacing the monarchy.

This, he thought, was the present tendency and the sad event he regarded as an evidence of the disintegration of the Spanish government.

WILL HELP CUBA'S CAUSE.

Sympathizers Think Insurgents Have Cause to Rejoice.

New York, Aug. 9.—Emilio Agramonte, president of the Jose Marti revolutionary club and the Marti Charity organization, of this city, heard the news of the killing of Premier Canovas at his home. He thought Sagasta would be the successor of Canovas. He thought the death of Canovas could not but help the cause of Cuba.

Washington, Aug. 9.—Col. A. A. Augaira, who is stopping in Washington, said: "The assassination of Canovas will result in the dethronment of the Spanish monarchy and the freedom of Cuba. I am certain that Canovas will be succeeded by Sagasta, his political rival and the leader of the liberal party. Sagasta will undoubtedly take immediate steps to conciliate the Cubans by granting them reforms, but it will be too late. I expect to see Cuba free within 90 days and the republic of Spain established soon afterwards."

President Hears the News.

Hotel Champlain, N. Y., Aug. 9.—The presidential party spent the greater part of the day quietly in the hotel. In the morning the president, Vice President and Mrs. Hobart, Secretary and Mrs. Alger and Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid attended services in the First Presbyterian church, Rev. Dr. Reed, formerly pastor of Secretary and Mrs. Alger in Detroit, officiating. When informed of the assassination of the prime minister of Spain, the president was horrified but refused to make any comment.

EXCITEMENT IN HAVANA.

Enormous Crowds Gather to Learn All the Cable News.

Key West, Fla., Aug. 9.—Intense excitement prevails in Havana over the news of Premier Canovas' assassination. Enormous crowds assembled before all the newspaper offices to read bulletins about the murder of the prime minister. Among the Spanish of all classes most profound sorrow was expressed. It was everywhere pronounced to be a calamity of too great magnitude to be estimated at this time. All recognize that its bearing on affairs in Cuba is of the greatest moment, but of necessity comment on this point is most guarded. The insurgent party is confident that the death of Canovas means the downfall of the conservative government, the recall of Weyler and the freedom of Cuba. Capt. Gen Weyler was summoned to Havana by Marquis Palmarola, his secretary, immediately after the receipt of the cable announcing the assassination of Canovas.

LIFE OF CANOVAS.

How He Rose from the Masses to Head of the Ministry.

Senor Antonio Canovas del Castillo was born of humble parents at Malaga, February 8, 1828. He took the course in philosophy and law in the university at Madrid and began his career as a journalist. In 1851 he made his debut under the patronage of Senora Hios, Rosas and Pacheco, as chief editor of the Patria, in which he defended conservative ideas. About this time he published a volume of lyric poems and a series of historical papers. He was in doubt whether to follow a literary or a political career, but soon found himself turned to politics by the course of events. In 1852 he was named deputy for Malaga, and from that time to his death had never ceased to occupy a seat in the cortes. In 1856 he was charge d'affaires at Rome and prepared the historical memorandum on the relations of Spain with the holy see which served as a basis for the concordat.

After serving the crown as governor of Cadiz in 1858, director-general of the administration from 1858 to 1861, and lastly, in that same year, as under-secretary of state for the interior, the queen called him to the ministry as a member of the Mon cabinet. In 1865 he held the portfolios of finance and the colonies in the O'Donnell cabinet, and it devolved upon him to draw up the law for the abolition of the slave trade. Shortly before the revolution of 1868 he became especially conspicuous as one of the last to defend with energy in the cortes the principle of blending liberal and conciliatory ideas with the constitutional monarchy, when all the parties that had supported this political doctrine had deserted the parliament.

His Title to Fame.

He was banished a short time before the revolution occurred, and took no part in it. In the face of the triumphant revolution, after his return from exile and in the full constituent assembly of 1869, supported by Senors Elduayem, Bugallel and two others, he hoisted the standard of legitimate and constitutional monarchy. This is his greatest title to fame. His fidelity and ability finally secured for him the supreme direction of the Alfonsist party; and on the proclamation of Alfonso XII. as king on December 31, 1874, Senor Canovas del Castillo became president of the council and chief of the new cabinet, called the cabinet of conciliation. He retired in September, 1875, because of the demands of the extreme conservative party, but he was called back to the presidency of the council on December 2 of the same year charged particularly with the direction of the first legislative elections of the new regime. He was himself elected to the cortes from the city of Madrid in January, 1876. It devolved upon him then to repress the second attempt of the Carlists to bring on a civil war and to deal with the first insurrection in Cuba.

With the exception of an interval of a few months he continued to hold the premiership down to 1879, when, on the return of Marshal Martinez Campos from Cuba, he retired from the premiership, and was succeeded by Campos, who accepted as his colleagues the principal associates of Senor Canovas. The opposition raised to the policy of Campos soon forced him to retire. Senor Canovas skillfully resisted, delayed and finally defeated the free trade and emancipation projects of Campos. On the reassembling of the cortes in December, 1879, Campos gave up the attempt to conduct the government, and Senor Canovas formed a new cabinet on December 19, with a second Cuban insurrection to be dealt with. He charged Gen. Blanco with this task, but the reactionary tendency of his home policy became more and more marked until the financial projects in which he wished to embark drew upon him the bitter attacks not only of Castelar and the republicans, but also those of Campos and Sagasta, and he was compelled to resign. In 1881 he returned again to power, but his conservative cabinet was speedily overthrown and a coalition government with Sagasta and Campos at its head took the reins of affairs.

His Last Recall.

Canovas came last into power on February 7, 1883. A number of officers had broken and pillaged the offices of various newspapers which had made insinuations against the conduct of officers engaged in suppressing the Cuban revolt. The war minister seemed to support the officers, whereas the premier, Senor Sagasta, ordered the journalists to be protected. This led to the retirement of the ministry. Marshal Campos was temporarily made captain general of Madrid, and the greatest excitement prevailed. Finally Senor Canovas formed a ministry, although he lacked the support of a section of the conservative party.

The government was defeated on a vote of censure on June 2, 1885, but did not resign. The general elections of April, 1886, returned an overwhelming majority to the cortes in favor of the policy of the Canovas cabinet, though the opposition charged that the ministerialists carried many of the election districts by gross fraud. June 2 last Senor Canovas tendered the resignation of the cabinet, owing to the difficulty the ministers experienced in carrying on the government in view of the parliamentary situation caused by the refusal of the liberals to take part in the deliberations of the cortes. This attitude of the liberals was due to a personal encounter between the duke of Tetuan, minister of foreign affairs, and Prof. Comas, a distinguished liberal senator, May 21, when the duke slapped the face of the professor, after a heated debate on the Morgan resolution adopted by the United States senate. After four days of conference with the leaders of all political parties, the queen-regent requested him to withdraw the resignation of the cabinet, and he did so, being confirmed by the crown in his ministerial powers with the personnel and policy of the cabinet unchanged.

His Career as an Author.

Senor Canovas was the author of numerous works in moral and political science, and of a "History of the House of Austria," which is in high repute, and a "History of the Decline of Spain from the Accession of Philip III. to the Death of Charles II.," which ranks favorably among works of its class from Spanish writers.

He had received the insignia of the Order of the Red Eagle from the emperor of Germany, the Grand Cross of the Order of the Tower and Sword from the king of Portugal and the Golden Fleece from the king of Spain.

FOUR LIVES LOST.

Disaster at the Burning of an Elevator in Chicago.

An Explosion Occurs, and Three Firemen and a Spectator Are Killed—Fifty Persons Injured—Loss, $350,000.

Chicago, Aug. 8.—Three dead firemen, one unidentified man killed by being blown into the river and 51 other firemen injured is the terrible record of disaster which attended the destruction of the Northwestern elevator at Indiana street and the river Thursday night. The fire was the worst that the department has handled since the fatal blaze at the cold storage building in the world's fair grounds. In the 51 firemen who were hurt are included Chief Swenie, Assistant Chiefs Musham and Campion and Battalion Chief Anderson. These leaders were more or less severely hurt and burned, while some of their men will die.

Death came to the brave fire fighters in an explosion of hot air. Thousands of spectators had gathered close about the structure and the flying pieces of brick and heavy sections of corrugated iron crushed down dozens of men and boys, whose names the police were not able to learn.

The loss on the elevator and its contents was $250,000, insured for $300,000. The damage to surrounding property will be about $17,500, with insurance of about $10,000. The elevator was wrecked by the explosion and as much of the 133,000 bushels of grain that it contained which did not fall into the river was consumed by the flames.

Following is a list of the dead:

The Dead.

John J. Coogan, pipeman engine 2, hurled to ground by force of impact and instantly killed.

Jacob J. Schnur, driver engine 3, crushed beneath falling wall; taken out dead.

Jacob Stramer, pipeman engine 2, buried under debris and taken out while still alive; died as he was placed on a stretcher.

Unidentified man, watching fire from river front; blown into stream and carried to the bottom by the debris; body not recovered.

Thomas Monohan, a driver for Chief Swenie, is missing, and it is feared he may have met death at the fire. He drove the chief to the fire and has not been seen since.

The Explosion.

The origin of the blaze is believed to have been in the vicinity of the boiler house. Accumulated dust as dry and inflammable as gunpowder that had been piling up for years found a ready means for the fire. It spread with great rapidity, and then came the terrific explosion, completing the work by scattering fire throughout the entire structure. Just as the firemen were getting into position for advantageous work, and nearly all the members of engine company 3 were mounting ladders and bringing leads of hose to play on the interior from the upper windows, there came a roar that could be heard for half a mile. The force of the explosion was so great that the eastern wall was hurled into the river, while the west wall tumbled down upon the heads of the unfortunate men below, and the roof was torn into mighty fragments and distributed for blocks around. Every window in the vicinity of the elevator was shattered by the concussion, dozens of persons were struck by flying debris, and several small fires resulted from falling timbers that were still in flames. At Jefferson street and Carroll avenue, many blocks distant, great burning masses of wreckage fell upon four wagons loaded with hay and set them in flames.

The elevator was a composite construction, the lower portion being of brick and the upper part frame covered with corrugated iron. The explosion caused a perfect bombardment of bricks and sheet iron at almost white heat, leaving little of the building save the frame work of wood and iron surrounding a great pile of blazing wheat. The explosion stunned for a moment the police and firemen, but they quickly rallied to the help of those who had been hurt. Dozens of men lay injured in the withering heat, some not seriously harmed and others in the throes of death. It was dangerous work to get them out, but it was gallantly and quickly done, and all the slightly injured were removed. The dead were for the time left where they lay. No man could reach their bodies and live. The fire was most difficult to control, as the elevator was surrounded by a number of small frame buildings which were continually catching fire.

Found in the River.

Chicago, Aug. 9.—The body of the missing fireman, Thomas Monaghan, Chief Swenie's driver, was found floating in the Chicago river Sunday morning. Both legs and one arm were broken and his uniform torn to shreds, showing that Monaghan received the full force of the explosion.

Welcome News.

Youngstown, O., Aug. 9.—From information received from the offices of the different iron manufacturers in the Mahoning valley, it is safe to predict that next week will be the busiest one in this valley in a long time. Every mill will go to work in several departments and some in full.

Veterans to Meet.

Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 9.—Beginning Monday, August 23, and continuing for five days, the thirty-first annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic will be held here.

Firemen Burned.

Philadelphia, Aug. 5.—Fire in the chemical works of D. Jayne & Sons at Frankford caused a loss of $100,000 and seven firemen and two workmen were seriously burned.

Burned to Death.

Libertyville, Ill., Aug. 7.—Bessie, the eight-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Proctor, was burned to death by gasoline. The parents were away from home.

Fatal Runaway.

Joliet, Ill., Aug. 5.—William Cooper, a wealthy farmer of Mokena, Ill., was instantly killed at Orland in a runaway.

MINOR NEWS ITEMS.

For the Week Ending August 9.

John McMahon was killed in the yards of the Illinois Central railroad at Rockford, Ill.

The production of spelter for the first six months of 1897 was 44,713 short tons, of which Illinois furnished 16,669 tons.

Mrs. Martha Worthington, aged 63, was killed by an Iowa Central passenger train at Albion, Ia. She paid no attention to a warning of danger.

At Basalt, Cal., earthquake shocks were felt on Saturday. Windows rattled, houses rocked, wall paper and plastering were cracked. No material damage was done.

What is known in Missouri as the Breeders' law, under which poolselling and bookmaking are prohibited except on race tracks, has been pronounced unconstitutional.

Maj. Otis W. Pollock, Twenty-fourth infantry, was placed on the retired list Saturday, having reached the age limit. He entered the service as a lieutenant in the Sixty-third Ohio infantry in 1861.

The Plunger, a submarine torpedo boat of the Holland type, designed for the United States navy, was successfully launched at the yards of the Columbian Iron works in Baltimore on Saturday.

The attorney-general of Texas has filed eight suits against the Houston & Texas Central railway, charging discrimination in freight rates. The cases are the first of several hundred that are to be filed against different roads.

The Northwestern Lumber and Sash and Door Salesmen's association was formally organized in Milwaukee Saturday. A constitution was adopted and much general discussion of matters of general interest to the trade took place.

PENSION LIST GROWS.

Nearly 1,000,000 Persons Now Drawing Money from the Treasury.

Washington, Aug. 9.—The pension roll of the United States has almost reached the million mark. Commissioner Evans has just issued a statement showing that at the beginning of the fiscal year the pensioners numbered just 983,523, an increase of 12,850 for the last year. During that year 50,101 new pensions were granted and 3,971 persons were restored to the rolls. Old age and disease, however, is working great inroads into the lists, for there were 31,960 deaths during the year. Other sources of loss were 1,074, from remarriages of widows; 1,545 orphans attained majority, 2,683 failures to claim pensions, and 3,560 losses from other causes.

Low Price of Silver.

London, Aug. 6.—Bar silver made a violent and sensational break Thursday, falling one-half penny to 25¾ pence per ounce. This is by far the lowest price ever touched, and is the most rapid decline recorded on the London market since the last week of June, 1893, when the Indian government decided to close the Indian mints to free silver coinage, and when holders of bullion accordingly threw their silver on the market without regard to price. On the news silver bullion fell in London from 37½ pence per ounce to a price below 30, but it rallied sharply later.

Light Vote Polled.

Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 6.—A general election was held in this state Thursday to decide whether or not a constitutional convention shall be held. Returns from all parts of the state show that the calling of a convention has been overwhelmingly defeated. A light vote was polled, but little interest is being shown, and in some voting districts polls were not opened. In this city, with a voting population of 15,000, the total vote cast was less than 1,000, and in many towns the same indifference was shown.

Suicide Stops a Wedding.

Eagle Bend, Minn., Aug. 7.—Jesse Babcock, of this village, was to have been wedded Friday to Miss Luella Gardner, the daughter of Sherman Gardner. Babcock did not appear at the church, and, search being made for him, his body was found in his room. A bottle half filled with strychnine was on a dresser, and it was evident he had taken a fatal dose of the poison some three hours before. He was 23 years old.

A Host of Gold Seekers.

San Francisco, Aug. 7.—Three thousand men and women have gone to the Klondyke since the Excelsior, on July 14, brought down the news of wonderful strikes there and the $750,000 which has set a gold-hungry world crazy. Of these 1,097 have sailed from this port and a few more than 2,000 from Seattle.

Killed His Partner.

Mount Sterling, Ky., Aug. 9.—Isaac Senff shot and instantly killed Thomas Kendall here. They were partners in business and each weighed over 300 pounds. Kendall was an oil well driller, and came here from Cloverport, Ky. Jealousy was supposed to have been the cause.

Another Combine.

Cincinnati, Aug. 6.—It is stated here unofficially, but on trustworthy authority, that the combine of the manufacturers of wood-working machinery of the United States has become a fixed fact within the last few days.

Ladies of Sultan's Harem Arrested.

Berlin, Aug. 6.—According to a dispatch from Constantinople to the Neue Frie Presse, 14 ladies of the imperial harem have been arrested on charges of complicity with intrigues of the young Turkey party.

Well-Known Railroad Man Dead.

Galesburg, Ill., Aug. 9.—Oscar F. Price, general solicitor of the Illinois line of the C. B. & Q. road, died Friday night at Kenosha, Wis. He was a man of widest influence in this part of the state.

Colored Men to Meet.

Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 9.—The National Democratic Association of Colored Men is called to meet in convention at Columbus, O., on September 22.

VERY GRATIFYING.

Further Signs of Improvement in Business Conditions.

Less Failures Than for Any Month in Four Years Past — Dun and Bradstreet Tell of the Dawn of Better Days.

New York, Aug. 7.—R. G. Dun & Co., in their weekly review of trade, say:

"Four years ago, August 5, 1893, the first number of Dun's Review was issued, with failures in that month amounting to over $90,000,000, while in the month just closed failures have been only $7,117,777, the smallest in any month since 1892. The statement of failures by classes of business for July and for 46 months shows that in manufacturing failures have been smaller than in any other months of the entire period, in trading smaller than in any other month except one, and in many branches of each department smaller than in most months of which records exist.

"The pessimists who pronounced reports of gain fictitious and misrepresenting have grown weary of their dismals and begin to see the dawn of better days. Last month was the first in four years of which the volume of business reported by clearing houses was larger than in the same month of 1892, and the telegraphic dispatches from all parts of the country given this week show a gratifying improvement. This is partly due to a large yield of wheat and good prices, though the crop is probably not as large nor are prices thus far as high as in 1892, but of cotton the price is higher and the yield probably larger than in that year. Other farm products are realizing good prices, and the possible decrease in the yield of corn may help to market the enormous surplus brought over from last year. Liquidation of a powerful combination in wheat brought a reaction of 3 cents on Thursday, but a gain of 1½ cents occurred the day following.

The Industrial World.

"It is the wrong season to expect much from industries, and yet there has been material increase in the number of hands employed in the iron manufacture because of the satisfactory adjustment of wages dispute with the Amalgamated association and the opening of numerous establishments which have been waiting, while the coal miners' strike seems each day more likely to end in a permanent settlement beneficial to both parties. Meanwhile the demand for most finished products is steadily increasing, the feature this week being large pipe contracts for Russian oil fields, Sumatra and Germany. While consumption does not equal the capacity of the works in operation, and prices of iron and steel products average slightly lower, the situation is altogether more hopeful.

"The sales of wool, as comparative returns by months show, bear little relation to the actual consumption in manufacture, but heavy liquidation since the tariff bill was enacted give the impression that some dealers are no longer confident of a speedy advance. Nevertheless prices have risen during the past few weeks nearly 1 cent per pound. Manufacturers are buying but little, though they are rapidly increasing the output and are able to obtain an advance of about 10 per cent. in prices of goods, with rapidly increasing orders. The temporary curtailment of output by cotton mills continues, but does not yet bring improved prices for products, although the demand is generally gaining.

"Failures for the week have been 227 in the United States, against 240 last year, and 29 in Canada, against 22 last year."

From Bradstreet's Point of View.

Bradstreet's says:

"General trade shows the most pronounced gains this week at Chicago, St. Louis and Galveston. The feeling of confidence that general business is to improve in the early autumn is marked at these cities, and purchases of dry goods, clothing, shoes and other staples have increased heavily and are followed by a disposition to move prices up. Purchasers were restricted at Kansas City, Omaha and some other northwestern points early in the week, owing to extreme heat and fears of damage to the Indian corn crop, but rains and cooler weather have stimulated demand again. On the Pacific coast business is brisk, the feature in California being heavy wheat shipments to San Francisco, at Portland large exports of lumber and at Seattle and Tacoma active demand for supplies for Alaska and Northwest Territory and for wheat, fruit and hops. The movement of general merchandise throughout the country is unquestionably larger than last week. Cotton goods and woolen industries are better off, and the stagnation in iron and steel has given way to a growing inquiry and increasing output. But more significant still is the extraordinary expansion in bank clearings this week and last month.

"The upward tendency of prices during the past three weeks is again a feature, wool being firmer and higher for some varieties. Cotton yarns are stronger also, as are some grades of cotton at the west. Shoes are no higher, but leather and hides cost more than a week ago, as do wheat (notwithstanding the reaction in September options), flour, pork, lard, Pacific coast hops, sugar, soft coal and tea. There is a 25-cent advance in Bessemer pig iron at Pittsburgh, where makers decline orders for future delivery at current quotations, and for iron bars and iron and steel sheets at western centers. In fact, our prediction in iron and steel has appeared.

"Quotations for cotton and print cloths remain practically unchanged, while those for Indian corn and oats are lower on improved crop prospects. Other products quotations for which have declined are coffee, petroleum, turpentine and resin."

Loss of an Entire Family.

Newroe, Ky., Aug. 9.—During an electric storm the home of a farmer named Bostwin, near Gibbs Cross Roads, in Tennessee, was struck by lightning. The house burned and Bostwin and his wife and a grown daughter were burned to death. A son and farmhand jumped from the window, but in their fright it is thought they ran to the Cumberland river and were drowned.

Awful Result of Storms in Germany.

Berlin, Aug. 9.—The cloudbursts and inundations which have devastated the eastern parts of Germany were the worst which have occurred since 1570. According to local statistics 105 persons were killed in Silesia alone, and in Saxony the casualties will not fall short of 150. The financial losses foot up over 150,000 marks.

Low Rate for Veterans.

Chicago, Aug. 6.—The Great Western road announces a rate from St. Paul and Minneapolis of one cent a mile to the grand army encampment at Buffalo. All other roads in the territory of the Western Passenger association will undoubtedly make the same rate.

Four Girls Drowned.

Sigourney, Ia., Aug. 5.—Four girls were drowned in Skunk river near Lancaster late Wednesday evening. Three were the daughters of Pierce Pample, aged 7, 12 and 16, and the other was a Miss Adams. They were caught in the current while wading.

Resumed Work.

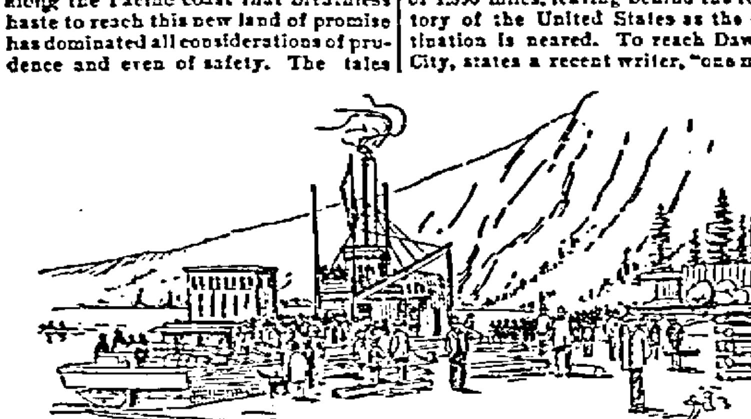
Manistique, Mich., Aug. 9.—The plant of the Weston Furnace company of this city was started Saturday morning after being idle nearly three years. The plant is one of the largest and best furnaces in the upper peninsula.

YUKON GOLD FIELDS.

Events Which Led Up to the Present Boom.

The Route to Klondyke—Hardships to Be Encountered—Surprising Figures as to Distances—Cost of Living.

The excitement caused by the discoveries of gold in large quantities along the Klondyke river and the waters tributary to it, near the Alaskan boundary, has aroused a spirit of wealth-hunting which will not be allayed for many a day. Determination to become possessed of the riches of the cold and dreary Yukon basin has impelled thousands to go forth, in many instances with very imperfect preparation, to secure the yellow metal, which, it is known, this region so largely conceals. The gold fever has taken such a hold along the Pacific coast that breathless haste to reach this new land of promise has dominated all considerations of prudence and even of safety. The tales told by miners returned from the Klondyke fittingly rival the stories of California's golden period.



LANDING AT THE KLONDYKE DIGGINGS.
(From a Photograph.)

As far back as 1860 a deposit of gold was found in the basin of the Yukon by a prospector named George Holt. He also reported the finding of coarse specimens along the Hootalinqua river. But it was the discovery of gold near Sitka in 1873, followed by the finds in the vicinity of Juneau in 1880, that drew attention to the possibilities of the newly-acquired territory of Alaska as a gold-producing country. The great abundance of gold was first made known by Joseph Juneau, who prospected in the region around the city bearing his name. In 1885 mining prospectors began to scatter themselves along the Rivers Pelly and Hootalinqua, and in the year following much mention was made of the Stewart river as a field for the enterprising gold hunter. Rich strikes were made in 1892 by prospectors along Miller creek, a tributary of Sixty Mile creek. The progress made in finding gold along the Alaskan and British Columbian rivers, although giving high promise of future discoveries of gold, was not followed by anything which created a widespread adventurous spirit among people who were outside the mining region.

The Klondyke and its aptly named golden tributaries, the Bonanza and the Eldorado, have again turned the heads of Americans and Canadians, starting them in pursuit of the metal which has been described as "bright and yellow, hard and cold, heavy to get, and light to hold."

The reports from this locality of riches would indicate that the gold diggers have comported themselves in such an unexampled manner in times of great excitement as to somewhat revolutionize the traditions of gold-mine prospecting. Systematically and orderly did they go about their work, and when the harvest was reached each one appears to have rested content with the measure of his luck.

Encouraged by their tales of success, thousands of others are crowding the outgoing steamers in the hope that similar good fortune may be awaiting them. So dazzling appears the prospect that distance and hardships are insufficiently measured, and the long wintry Alaskan day which will have dawned upon the fortune seekers before they reach their intended destination has, it is to be feared, been little taken into consideration. Few setting out from San Francisco, Seattle or Vancouver have stopped to think that when Behring sea has been reached and a distance of 2,500 miles traversed over the waters of the Pacific, the journey is but beginning. The cliffs of St. Michael's, however, can only remind the traveler that there is still before him a voyage almost as long, much more perilous, and through an inhospitable country beset with the dangers of Alaskan river navigation.

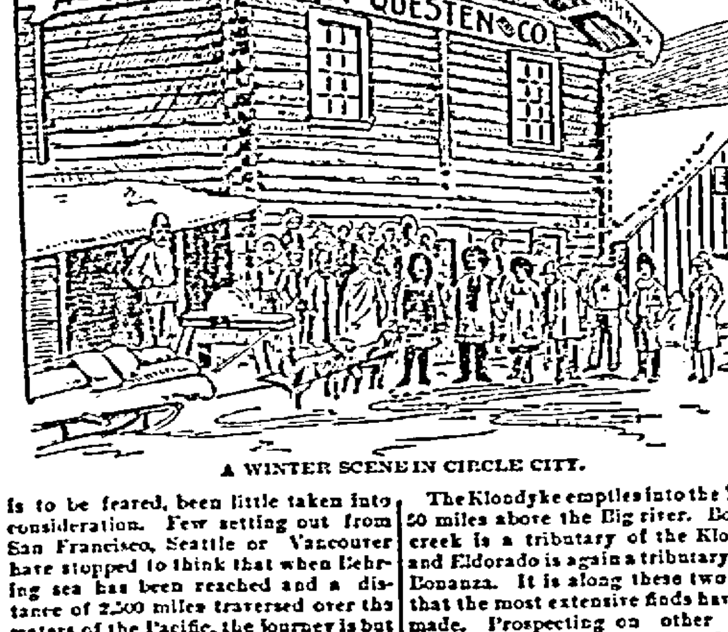
Neither have the severities of the new clime been properly reckoned. Many who have gone forth in their enthusiasm for wealth to the rich localities almost within the arctic circle will find themselves poorly equipped to cope with the chilliness of below-zero temperature. How many may succumb to the hardships they must necessarily undergo in their leap after gold! And this applies to any route that may be selected by the adventurous spirits who are rushing in quest of fortune. There is said to be a great difference between the climate of the coast and that of the interior of this land of gold. In winter there is extreme cold, while in the short summer the heat is intense. One of the prospectors, writing recently from Dawson City, has told the world that the dreaded mosquito finds a home there, and that he is "our worst enemy."

The landing place by the Yukon river route is St. Michael's, about 60 miles from the mouth of the Yukon. From this point, before the gold fields are reached, it is necessary to plow the waters of this great river for a distance of 1,890 miles, leaving behind the territory of the United States as the destination is neared. To reach Dawson City, states a recent writer, "one must traverse icy plains, climb steep, snow-clad mountains, and invade treacherous rivers."

In the shorter route, by way of Juneau, on the southeastern part of the Alaskan territory, difficulties are also encountered. When the Pacific inlets and straits have been left behind and the vessel enters the harbor of Juneau a diversified method of travel lies before the gold hunter. It takes 90 days to reach here from Seattle. Then Dyea, at the extremity of the Lynn canal, is made. This town reached, the great passes of the Chilkoot, Chilkat, and Moore, with their frequent snowstorms, next invite the weary traveler to continue his journey. This is not a path of roses he is about to tread.

To save themselves when caught in the terrible storms which overtake wanderers in these passes above the Lynn canal, men have been known to crawl under some overhanging rock and remain there without food until the danger was past. The storms sometimes last for several days. From Juneau to Dyea is 100 miles. Crossing the Alaskan line one goes to Lake Linderman, 30 miles, on foot. Then across the lake for about five miles, after which an overland journey to the head waters of Lake Bennett, 23 miles long; on foot again to the Cariboo river; four miles to Tagish lake, from whence 21 miles may be traveled on boat. Continuing through a mountainous country, Mud lake is reached; thence to White Horse rapids, and on to Lake La Barge, where 31 miles of navigable water is found. After a further journey of 200 miles along the Lewis river the Yukon is reached at Fort Selkirk.

From Juneau to Dawson is a distance of 650 miles. The following advice has been offered to parties intending to take this route to the gold creeks: "No one should venture without eight months' provisions, and these should be bought at Juneau. He should have 400 pounds of flour, 100 pounds of beans, 100 pounds of bacon, 100 pounds of sugar, 10 pounds of tea, 20 pounds of coffee, 150 pounds of mixed fruit, besides salt, pepper, and cooking utensils. All these can be bought for the sum of $90. To convey them to the head waters of Lake Linderman would cost $15 per hundred." A month of perilous travel is ahead of the prospector.



A WINTER SCENE IN CIRCLE CITY.

The Klondyke empties into the Yukon 50 miles above the Big river. Bonanza creek is a tributary of the Klondyke and Eldorado is again a tributary of the Bonanza. It is along these two rivers that the most extensive finds have been made. Prospecting on other creeks along the Klondyke has resulted in considerable success, and much is expected from future operations in this part of the Yukon basin.

Circle City is 200 miles from the Klondyke fields. Fort Reliance is 750 miles from Juneau. The mines of the Klondyke run from 35 to 100 miles from the Alaskan boundary, and are in British Columbia. The Eldorado is the richest mine of them all. It has 19 claims, said to be worth $300,000 each. The total wealth of the Eldorado, Bonanza, Baer and Gold Bottom mines is estimated at $60,000,000. Lots are selling at Dawson City, at the mouth of the Klondyke, for $1,000 and upward. Across the boundary in Alaska there are many mines in operation, and the entire region northwest to Forty-Mile creek contains a great deal of the yellow metal.

The wages paid to miners in the Klondyke district are $15 a day. Workers in the sawmill of Joseph Ladue, who claims to own the entire Dawson City site, are paid ten dollars a day.

Prices in the latter place are fairly representative of the amounts charged for provisions and articles of wear, and the following list will give interesting information on this subject. These were the ruling prices when the miners left Dawson City to return with their immense wealth and entrance their neighbors with the recital of the story of their success:

Flour, per 100 lbs.	$12 00
Moose ham, per lb.	1 50
Cariboo meat, per lb	65
Beans, per lb.	10
Rice, per lb.	25
Sugar, per lb.	25
Bacon, per lb.	40
Butter, per roll	1 50
Eggs, per dozen	1 50
Better eggs, per dozen	2 00
Salmon, each	$1 to $1 50
Potatoes, per lb.	25
Turnips, per lb.	15
Tea, per lb	1 00
Coffee, per lb.	50
Dried fruits, per lb.	35
Canned fruits	50
Canned meats	75
Lemons, each	20
Oranges, each	50
Tobacco, per lb.	1 50
Liquors, per drink	50
Shovels	2 50
Picks	5 00
Coal oil, per gallon	1 00
Overalls	1 50
Underwear, per suit	$5 to $7 50
Shoes	5 00
Rubber boots	$10 to $15 00
Lumber, per 1,000 feet	$150 00

It is now too late to reach the Klondyke district this year; and as mining is possible only during the months of May, June and July gold-seekers are advised by experts to delay the start for the fields until April 15 of next year. The following summary of the cost of the trip, from Chicago, and the length of time it will require to get there is reasonably authentic:

Fare, Chicago to Seattle	$ 51 50
Tourist sleeper, fare	7 00
Pullman sleeper	15 50
Meals in dining-car	10 00
Tourist meals at station	6 00
Chicago to Seattle, in miles	2,320
Number of days en route	4
Steamer fare, Seattle to Juneau, with cabin and meals	32 00
Steamer fare, Seattle to Juneau, second class, including meals	17 00
Miles, Seattle to Juneau	899
Number of days, Seattle to Juneau	4
Cost of living in Juneau, per day	2 00
Steamboat, up Lynn Canal to Healey's Store, miles	100
Number of days to Healey's Store	1
Cost of complete outfit, with provisions for one year	600 00
Price of dog and sled outfit	500 00

Last steamer from San Francisco—berths already filled—August 20.

DOG SLEDGE GOING TO THE KLONDYKE.
(From a Photograph.)

Days Sailing from Seattle—Mondays and Thursdays.	
Total distance in miles by St. Michael's route	8,526
Total distance in miles by Chilkat Pass	2,555
Total days required for journey by St. Michael's route	40 to 60
Total days required for journey by Chilkat Pass	20

The dominion government at Ottawa, Ont., is now considering means to preserve to Canadians the lion's share of the profits which will flow from the northern Eldorado, but it is highly improbable that there is any foundation for the report that the exclusion of all but British subjects is under contemplation. What the government probably will do is to impose a royalty on all ore taken from the soil.

It is assumed that there does not exist the slightest doubt as to the Klondyke region being well within Canadian territory. Although it is only within the last few months that the Yukon district has sprung into notoriety, the Canadian government surveyors have been there for many years. In 1887 an expedition was sent by the Interior department to explore that part of the northwest territories drained by the Yukon river. The expedition was under the charge of Dr. George M. Dawson, now director of the Dominion Geological survey, and of Mr. William Ogilvie, who had had previous experience in exploring and surveying the northwest. Their chief task was to mark out the one hundred and forty-first meridian of longitude, which is designated by treaty as the boundary line between the United States and Canada from Mount St. Elias to the Arctic ocean. Mr. Ogilvie determined, by a series of lunar observations, the point at which the Yukon river is intersected by the one hundred and forty-first meridian, and marked the same on the ground. He also determined where the boundary line crosses Forty-Mile creek, the western affluent of the Yukon in the gold-bearing district. The Canadian surveyors reported at the time that "in proximity to the boundary line there existed extensive and valuable placer mines," and in view of this fact they made their observations with special care. The United States government was invited to make a joint survey, and the invitation has been repeated since, but up to this time there has been no disposition to take advantage of it.

The boundary, according to the surveyors, crosses Forty-Mile creek 23 miles west of the point where it flows into the Yukon. Fort Cudahy, which is situated at the confluence of the Yukon and Forty-Mile creek, is, therefore, considerably within the Canadian side of the boundary. The Klondyke river flows into the Yukon from the east, 50 miles higher up than Fort Cudahy, near Fort Reliance, and it is, therefore, within Canadian territory for the whole of its course.

The Dominion government has announced that it will publish a summary of some further reports which have been received at the interior department from Mr. Ogilvie. In these reports Mr. Ogilvie speaks at length of the great difficulties and dangers which have to be encountered by explorers in that land. The lack of a mail service seems to be felt almost as great an inconvenience as the want of a claims registration bureau, with a court for the collection of debts.

A TALE OF BAD LUCK.

Gen. Cerro Gordo Williams' Experience in Pike Fishing.

Several of us were at Kanawha Falls enjoying the black bass fishing, which at that time was very good. In the party, or rather he came after we had arrived, was old Cerro Gordo Williams, of Kentucky. There was an angler to please the shade of old Izaak Walton himself. The general was not one of the kind who makes an occasional trip in the summer time. He was at it at all seasons of the year, had been to Maine, Canada, Florida and the lakes in the northwest, to say nothing of his experience in ocean fishing. One day at the falls his luck had been bad, and after fishing over at the old mill for three or four hours without even a bite, he came to the hotel and joined the group on the porch. After a little bantering, he said:

"Well, I never get disappointed when the fish won't bite. It is unphilosophical and unsportsmanlike. I was in Kentucky one spring, or rather one summer, as it was in June, and word came to me that there was some fine pike fishing in the Killikinnick, a stream that enters the Ohio about 100 miles above Cincinnati. Now there is no better fishing than pike fishing. They're game and big, and that stream was at one time filled with this noble fish. Three or four of us packed up and drove over on Sunday, and fixed everything ready for a full week's sport. On Monday we tried one or two of the pools, but without a bit of luck. We didn't complain. On Tuesday we took another shy after going down the stream five or six miles. But a few little, measly perch was the net result of that day's work. Then we went up stream a few miles, far enough to tire us out pretty thoroughly, when we got home that night, without a single thing to show except a lot of sunburned faces, for the weather was growing hotter and hotter, and our accommodations were none of the best. We thought we had been misinformed, but we stayed on only to find that Thursday's and Friday's experiences were to be but a repetition of those we had had during the other days.

"'Pretty tough luck, boys,' said I to them on Saturday morning, 'but we'll try the thing once more, and if we have no luck to-day we will go home to-morrow and say nothing.'

"Saturday morning we went to one of the best holes in the creek. We were there bright and early, and we fished, and fished and fished. I don't believe there was a pike within 10,000,000 miles of the creek, judging by our luck. Along toward midday there ambled down to the hole one of the typical eastern Kentuckians—long, gaunt, sallow and shiftless. He mosied down through the sand bar without a word until he had taken in the situation.

"'How d'ye,' he said.

"'Any pike in this blasted creek?' I inquired.

"'I dunno. Thar's some here sumtimes an' a'gin there ain't. Do you uns mind if I take one ur these bait?' asked he, as he pointed at a lot of dead shiners rotting in the sun.

"'No. Help yourself,' I said.

"Then he unlimbered his tackle. He had a hickory sapling with an old trot line wound around and around, and 'pon my word, he had a hook on the end that a country blacksmith had made for him out of a piece of old scrap steel. It was about three or four inches long and proportionately thick. On this he stuck an old shiner that must have smelt, as it had been in the sun long enough. Then he made his cast, and the old pole and line whirled through the air with a swish. But he didn't sit down, for he didn't have to. It's the Gospel truth that in less than ten minutes that old native pulled out the finest pike I ever saw in my life and shambled over the sand bar with the fish over his back and then through the willows.

"'Well, I'll be hanged!' was about all our crowd could say. 'Let's go home.' And we did. From that time I never kicked at my luck."—Detroit Free Press.

Getting It Back.

"I see the railroad Bunger has so much stock in has gone into the hands of a receiver."

"Too bad. I suppose he has lost everything?"

"Oh, no. He has been appointed the receiver."—Brooklyn Life.

—It is astonishing how many men have been caught by some patent right swindle.—Washington Democrat.

WISCONSIN STATE NEWS.

A Tragic Affair.

Albert Schultz, aged 20, had trouble with his wife over family affairs and she left him and went to her parents' home. Sshultz secured a revolver, went to call on his wife, and fired four shots at her, three of which took effect, one in the right cheek, one in the mouth and one in the shoulder, none of the wounds being of a serious nature. He then turned the weapon on himself, the ball passing through the forehead, killing him almost instantly.

Found Dead in the Street.

William J. Mallman, a well-known business man and chairman of the republican county committee, was found dead on the street of Sheboygan. He went to Milwaukee and returned in apparently the best of health. While walking to his home he was stricken with apoplexy. His body lay in the driving rain all night and when found was hardly recognizable. He was the presidential elector from the district during the recent campaign.

Counterfeiters' Den Found.

In a lonely cabin located in the midst of a deep hard wood forest 75 miles from Marinette, Sheriff Brown and Under Sheriff Hitchon found the den of the counterfeiters who have been passing bogus money in Marinette for some time. Two dies and considerable spurious money were found in the shanty, but the owners of the lonely habitat had fled. The cabin is located 24 miles from Rat river, a tributary of the Peshtigo.

Executive Clemency.

John McCann, sent to state prison about two years ago from Wood county for a term of three years for placing obstructions on a railroad, has been pardoned by Gov. Scofield. He was about 17 years old when sentenced, and is said to be dying of consumption, the board of control after investigation of the case reporting that he would not live out his term.

Sale of Timber Ordered.

President McKinley has authorized the sale of timber on the Red Cliff allotted lands on the La Pointe agency in Wisconsin. There are estimated to be 100,000,000 feet in this tract. The timber is to be sold to the highest bidder or bidders, but not exceeding 20,000,000 feet nor less than 10,000,000 feet are to be cut away annually.

Safe in Jail.

Julius Zuelke, arrested in Montana for the murder of Edward Davids, near Markesan, April, 1896, reached Green Lake in charge of an officer. He was taken into court, but waived examination and was bound over for trial to the January term of court. He was remanded to the care of the sheriff and placed in the Dartford jail.

Ex-Senator Doolittle Buried.

The remains of ex-United States Senator James Doolittle were laid to rest in Mound cemetery in Racine. Services were held at the First Baptist church, Rev. David B. Cheney preaching the sermon. Between 3,000 and 4,000 people paid tribute to his memory.

The News Condensed.

Charles Breed, Charles Gates, Frank Hewitt, Hiram Hart and George Huntzsicker started from Neillsville for the Klondyke region.

Louis Schnell, 13 years old, was drowned at Sheboygan while bathing.

William O'Brien, aged 22, employed in a paper mill at Grand Rapids, on a wager jumped out of the mill window, a distance of 20 feet, into the Wisconsin river. He burst a blood vessel and died.

A heavy rain and windstorm raged in Baraboo and vicinity, laying fields of corn and grain low. Over three inches of water fell.

Stephen S. Joyce, clerk of the circuit court in Green Bay, shot his wife in the left arm, mistaking her for a burglar. She will live.

Adrian lodge No. 19, F. & A. M., entertained 400 guests at its semi-centennial anniversary.

The car ferry line between Manitowoc and Benton Harbor, Mich., with connections at Benton Harbor with the Big Four road for eastern, southeastern and southern points, is in operation.

Richard Collier, aged 80, one of the oldest and most influential farmers in Racine county, was killed at Kellogg's Corners while hoisting hay.

The salary of the head clerk in the post office at Stevens Point has been increased from $700 to $1,000 and the salaries of the two other clerks from $400 and $300 to $500 and $400.

John McGregor shot a badger in Marinette. Three of them attacked his dog while he was returning from a fishing trip. This is the first badger killed in Marinette county.

James S. Lockwood, a resident of Racine for the last 50 years, died suddenly. He built the first public hall in the city.

William Strickler, of Edgerton, pleaded guilty to the charge of burglary and was sentenced to two years and three months in Waupun. It was his second offense.

The Grand Army of the Republic in Janesville has decided war upon the people who wear the grand army button without having any right to it and will enforce the statute making the offense a misdemeanor.

William Miller, a war veteran, died in Antigo, aged 71. He came to Wisconsin from Virginia when a child and was present at the first Wisconsin territorial convention.

The Postal Telegraph company will rebuild its line between Green Bay and Milwaukee.

The government will begin the work of dredging the Manitowoc river to a depth of 21 feet about September 1.

The privilege accorded the public of attending chapel services at the Waupun prison having been abused, the state board of control decided to abrogate the rule.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

Standing of Baseball Clubs for the Week Ended August 8.

The following tables show the number of games won and lost and the percentage of the leading baseball organizations. National league:

	Won.	Lost.	Perct.
Boston	60	27	.690
Cincinnati	55	29	.655
Baltimore	54	29	.651
New York	51	32	.614
Cleveland	45	43	.511
Chicago	43	48	.473
Philadelphia	42	47	.472
Pittsburgh	40	47	.460
Louisville	41	51	.446
Brooklyn	37	45	.435
Washington	31	54	.365
St. Louis	21	63	.251

Western league:

	Won.	Lost.	Perct.
Indianapolis	62	27	.697
Columbus	58	31	.652
Milwaukee	60	37	.619
St. Paul	58	35	.624
Detroit	40	48	.505
Grand Rapids	30	63	.323
Minneapolis	31	65	.323
Kansas City	28	63	.292

Western association:

	Won.	Lost.	Perct.
St. Joseph	53	35	.609
Cedar Rapids	52	32	.619
Des Moines	42	42	.500
Rockford	41	42	.494
Quincy	39	45	.464
Dubuque	37	44	.457
Peoria	32	51	.386
Burlington	28	55	.337

KNOCKED OUT.

Chicago's Celebrated Wheel Tax Declared Unconstitutional.

Chicago, Aug. 9.—Judge Tuley, in a sweeping decision, Saturday morning granted the injunction asked by ex-Judge C. Collins, restraining the city from collecting the tax on bicycles and other wheeled vehicles used for pleasure, thereby declaring the celebrated ordinance, as passed by the city council, illegal. The wheelmen and owners of other vehicles, who have already bought their tags, as required by the ordinance, will have their money refunded by the city clerk.

Judge Tuley held that the city had no right to license bicycles, that it could only license an occupation and could not impose a license upon specific property when it was not used in business or in an occupation.

OUR POPULATION.

Official Estimate Shows 77,000,068 Subjects of Uncle Sam.

Washington, Aug. 5.—The latest official estimates of the population of the United States is 77,000,068. This is made by the actuary of the treasury, an officer whose duty it is at fixed intervals to report on the per capita circulation of money in the United States. He estimates that the present holdings of money are $22.53 for every man, woman and child in the United States. His estimate of the population is made by the use of the census reports for the preceding decade. Certain fixed rules of increase by birth and immigration and provision for deaths and other losses are made, and the resulting estimate is accepted as official.

EQUALS GENTRY'S TIME.

Joe Patchen Paces a Mile in 2:01 1-2 at Columbus, O.

Columbus, O., Aug. 7.—The free-for-all pace on Friday was a surprise. There were four starters—Joe Patchen, Star Pointer, Lottie Lorrain and Badge. Patchen not only won the race on its merits, but paced the fastest mile ever made in the grand circuit, equaling the world's record of 2:01½, made by John R. Gentry at Glens Falls.

Greece at Turkey's Mercy.

London, Aug. 7.—The Athens correspondent of the Daily Telegraph asserts that the frontier line upon which the powers have agreed gives the Turks possession of the height situated on the right bank of the river Salambria, west of Gunitza, and also of the defiles of Kalamkas and Nerisi, thus rendering the defense of Larissa and the Salambria valley forever impossible to the Greeks. The correspondent says that this line places Greece completely at the mercy of Turkey.

Confesses to Terrible Crime.

Iron Mountain, Mich., Aug. 6.—Peter Bons, the tramp charged with the murder of Pearl Morrison at Crystal Falls, has made a complete confession, acknowledging that he assaulted the girl and then strangled her to death. The confession was secured by a detective who visited Bons, clad in a priest's garb, and was heard by others. The excitement over the confession may result in Bons' lynching.

Killed in a Mine.

What Cheer, Ia., Aug. 5. — Edward Brown, a miner, was instantly killed by a fall of slate.

THE MARKETS.

New York, Aug. 9.

LIVE STOCK—Cattle	$4 25	@	5 20
Sheep	2 50	@	3 90
Hogs	4 20	@	4 60
FLOUR—Minnesota Patents	4 20	@	4 50
Minnesota Bakers'	3 60	@	3 85
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
September	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
CORN—No. 2	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
September	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
OATS—No. 2	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
BUTTER—Creamery	11	@	15
Factory	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
CHEESE—Large, White	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
EGGS—Western	12	@	13½

CHICAGO.

CATTLE—Shipping Steers	$3 85	@	5 25
Stockers	3 25	@	3 90
Feeders	3 80	@	4 45
Cows	1 50	@	3 90
HOGS—Light	3 80	@	4 10
Rough Packing	3 25	@	3 70
SHEEP	2 25	@	4 20
BUTTER—Creamery	11	@	15½
Dairy	9	@	12
EGGS	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
POTATOES—New (per bu.)	40	@	70
BROOM CORN—Hurl (ton)	$5 00	@	70 00
PORK—Mess, September	8 00	@	8 20
LARD—September	4 [illegible]	@	4 50
FLOUR—Patents	4 60	@	4 90
Straights	3 60	@	4 60
GRAIN—Wheat, September	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Corn, No. 2	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Oats, No. 2	[illegible]	@	17
Rye, No. 2	[illegible]	@	41
Barley, Good to Fancy	25	@	34

MILWAUKEE.

GRAIN—Wheat, No. 1 Spring	$ 82	@	83
Corn, No. 1	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Oats, No. 2 White	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Barley, No. 2	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Rye, No. 1	42	@	[illegible]
PORK—Mess	7 75	@	7 80
LARD	4 20	@	4 25

DETROIT.

GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 Red	$ [illegible]	@	[illegible]
Corn, No. 2	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Oats, No. 2 White	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Rye, No. 2	[illegible]	@	[illegible]

ST. LOUIS.

CATTLE—Native Beeves	$4 00	@	5 00
Stockers and Feeders	2 75	@	4 25
HOGS	3 40	@	3 80
SHEEP	2 75	@	3 55

OMAHA.

CATTLE—Native Steers	$3 00	@	4 85
Texas	3 10	@	4 00
Stockers and Feeders	3 60	@	4 35
HOGS	3 25	@	3 52½
SHEEP—Natives	2 75	@	3 30

THE NEW NORTH.

W. C. OGDEN, Editor.

Return of Prosperity.

Joy and gladness, hope and prosperity were mingled in the tones of the great whistle on the immense factories of the Columbus Buggy company as it sounded this morning a recall to work for the hundreds of employes, who have been in enforced idleness. This great whistle has been silent for so long that when it was blown this morning remembrances of the greatness of the Columbus Buggy company were recalled and it was the fond wish of all who heard it that it was an indication that before many weeks the great factories will again be working to the fullest capacity.

With the resumption of work this morning, Mr. Clinton D. Firestone, the only surviving partner of the great concern, started in to place the Columbus Buggy company on the high pinnacle it held before the late combination of circumstances which resulted in the assignment. It is a significant fact that Mr. Firestone is at the head of the great concern since it was he who contributed not a little to the crowning success of the company in its palmiest days. When it is known through the length and breadth of the country that the concern is now in his safe hands, confidence in the concern will be restored o a marked degree.

Three hundred men to work this morning and as soon as the stock can be put in shape others will be added, it being the intention of Mr. Firestone to put back all of the old force of 1,000 men as soon as such a move on his part is practicable. For the past few weeks nearly 200 men have been at work in the shops, but that number was greatly augmented this morning. The various shops have the appearance of the good old times, not many years ago, when the Columbus Buggy company was the greatest and most widely advertised institution in the Capital City.

Owing to the fact that practically the old force of skilled employes is now at work at the benches and forges, the high grade of vehicles for which the company was famous in past years will be thoroughly maintained. Considerable partly finished stock will be worked up at first but at the same time much new material will be started through, so that there will be be no cessation in the onward progress.

Hundreds of merchants and storekeepers throughout the length and breadth of the city hail with delight the resumption of work by the Columbus Buggy company since it means renewed prosperity to them along several lines. Not a few of the employes have been reduced to straightened circumstances during the long shut-down, but with the return of regular paydays, for which the Columbus Buggy company was noted, money will begin to flow into the coffers of the merchants throughout the city.

The company has some traveling men on the road and others will be put on in a very short time. Many of the customers were found waiting for the resumption of work by this concern, since the name of the company was the synonym for good, honest, reliable work. Thus it is that many sales have been made already, although the lifting of the assignment has just been completed. Truly the re-opening of the Columbus Buggy company is one of the indications of a revival of business for which the people of Columbus have waited for so long a time.—Columbus Dispatch, July 19, 1897.

The Next Changes in the Senate.

At this year's elections legislators are to be chosen in many of the States who will participate in the choice of United States Senators to fill the vacancies arising on March 4, 1899. There will be thirty vacancies. Thirty Senators go out of office on that day, thirty go out of office on March 4, 1901, and thirty on March 4, 1903, the total number of States now being forty-five, and the total number of Senators, with a full complement, being ninety.

Of the thirty Senators who will go out of office in what has sometimes been called "the next batch," fifteen are Democratic, eleven are Republicans, three are silver Republicans, and one is a Populist. The loss to the Democratic side probably will be more serious than to the Republicans, not merely in numbers, but in respect to the men who go out. Among the Democrats whose terms expire are Arthur P. Gorman of Maryland, Charles J. Faulkner of West Virginia, John L. Mitchell of Wisconsin, and David Turpie of Indiana. Turpie has already announced himself as a candidate for re-election two years hence, but he, like Faulkner, Gorman and Mitchell, is by no means sure of re-election, for the three States from which these Senators come were carried by the Republicans by large majorities in November last. West Virginia gave 10,000 Republican majority, and has now a Republican Governor in office. The present Legislature has a Republican majority of 21 on joint ballot. Maryland was carried for McKinley by a majority of more than 30,000. It also has a Republican Governor, and the present Legislature is Republican by more than two to one. Wisconsin was carried for McKinley by a majority of more than 100,000. A Republican Governor was elected by nearly 100,000, and the Republicans control the Legislature nearly five to one. Whatever chance of Democratic success there may be in Indiana, there is less in the other three States named. Senator Gorman has been in the Senate since 1881. Senator Faulkner became a United States Senator in 1887.

The terms of some of the best known Republicans, active and influential as leaders of the Senate, expire on March 4, 1899, but these Senators happen to hail from States in which the supremacy of the Republicans is so well established that the possibility of Democratic success is hardly to be considered. In the list of these Senators are Nelson W. Aldrich of Rhode Island, Matthew S. Quay of Pennsylvania, now more than ever a Republican State; Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts, Cushman K. Davis of Minnesota, Eugene Hale of Maine, and Redfield Proctor of Vermont. In no one of these six overwhelmingly Republican States is there any prospect of Democratic succes.

New England is now without a Democratic Senator. The four middle States, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware, have three Democrats, all of whose terms end with the next change in the Senate. One of those whose term expires is Edward Murphy of New York; another is James Smith, Jr., of New Jersey; the third is George Gray of Delaware. In the South and Southwest there are several Democratic Senators whose terms expire on March 4, 1899, and who have, at least, some prospect of return to Washington, or of being succeeded by Democrats of similar political notions. These are Roger Q. Mills of Texas, John W. Daniel of Virginia, Senato Pasco of Florida, and Senator Bate of Tennessee. There will be one Democratic vacancy in California and another in North Dakota. The term of Senator Hawley, Republican, in Connecticut expires on the same day.

The three silver Republicans whose terms expire in 1899 are Cannon of Utah, Mantle of Montana, and Stewart of Nevada, three Representatives of States of minor political importance. Senator Stewart, however, though the stalwart Representative of a State politically insignificant, is a notable figure in Washington. He was elected to the Senate away back in 1864, in advance of any of his colleagues and before even the venerable Morrill of Vermont, who took his seat three years later. Senator Stewart has not been a Senator consecutively since 1864, but he has been long enough in Washington to know what is going on and occasionally to have something to say about it. Cannon and Mantle are generally listeners. The Populist Senator whose term expires is William V. Allen of Nebraska. In addition to being a Populist from the Bryan State, Mr. Allen is an Ohio man, and if he has the proverbial luck of Ohio men in American politics he may continue to represent Nebraska Populism at Washington, a privilege which would not have been his solely if Thurston hadn't beaten William J. Bryan for Senator in January, 1896.—American Economist.

Miss Stella Ross went to Tomahawk yesterday, to remain a week with relatives there.

James McDonald wound up his summer logging contract yesterday. He put in 1,700,000 feet for The Brown-Robbins Lumber Co.

Mrs. Heddles, after a seven weeks' visit with her sister, Mrs. Dau, in this city, departed for her home at Elgerton, Wis., today.

Mrs. J. Hull and Mrs. Mary Armon left on the limited Tuesday night, for Ogdensburg, Wis., being called there by the serious illness of a sister.

Our store is like the Klondike these days. You come with little money and go away with loads of goods.
Crusoe's Bargain Dep't Store.

Miss Louise Lamb, who has been spending two weeks with her relatives, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Squier, returned to her home in Michigan Monday.

The lumbermen will endeavor to beat the clerks at base ball this afternoon at three o'clock. The game will be played at the fair grounds, and an admission fee of ten cents charged. The proceeds will go toward helping the foot ball boys.

The Free Methodists of the Northern District are holding camp meeting at Marion this week. Those who are attending from this place are Rev. E. N. Hawley and family, A. Rickman and family, C. Balliet and family, Mrs. Dunham and Mrs. E. C. Vessey.

An informal reception was held at the store of W. L. Beers & Co., Tuesday evening, the occasion being the testing of the new gas machine which has recently been put in the building. Twelve jets sufficed to light the store as light as day, and the machine was pronounced a success. E. L. Dimick put it in, and will undoubtedly furnish other business houses in the city with the same kind of light very soon.

Little Edgar Wins in 2:15 1-4.

A telegram was received here this morning from the owner of Little Edgar, the trotter, now on the track at Hedrick, Iowa, announcing that he won the 2:27 trot, purse $500, in 2:15¼, against a large field.

Endorsed by the Oldest and Highest Free Mason in Wisconsin.

WHITEWATER, WIS., JULY 25, 1895.

To whom it may concern:—Prof. A. Strassman is a resident of this city. I have had an acquaintance with him for the past twelve years. He has been eminent and successful in his profession, and is honorable in all his dealings. He is esteemed by our citizens as a man of integrity and high moral character. I recommend him to all who have occasion to employ him in his profession.

N. M. LITTLEJOHN.

Will be at Rapids House next week.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Pipe Organ for Sale.

A fine church organ, made in this city, for sale cheap. Call and look it over. The organ is especially adapted for church use and the opportunity is one which should be taken advantage of as a similar one will not occur again. The organ is located in a building built especially for it on the North Side, across the track from Franklin's store.

AUG. ALSTERBERG.

From Ex-Gov. J. T. Lewis.

COLUMBUS, WIS., Oct. 25, 1891.—To whom it may concern: Prof. Strassman, the scientific oculist and optician, adjusted glasses to myself and wife twelve years ago, and they are today as clear and soothing to the eyes as when we first purchased them.

J. T. LEWIS.

Will be at Rapids House next week

Take Notice.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

My wife, Bridget McDermott, having left my bed and board without just cause or provocaton, I hereby warn all persons not to trust her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

July 22, 1897.

THOS. MCDERMOTT, Sr.

30 Years Practice.

The famous specialist and successful optician, Prof. Strassman, will be here next week to correct your misfitted glasses and save your eyesight from loss of vision or blindness. Will be at the Rapids House next week.

For Rent.

Old Bank Building on Brown street. Steam heated office rooms, second floor living rooms, at very low rates. Apply to Brown Bros. Lumber Co. js-a26-tf

A. C. A. R. Hint.

The Soo Line has made a $16.00 rate from Rhinelander to Buffalo, N. Y., and return, with corresponding reductions from other stations. Enquire or write for details before deciding on a route. Also, the Soo Line will run on fast time a special solid train consisting of elegant sleepers, both first, tourist and colonist class, fine coaches and commissary car, through to Buffalo without change. A cool, pleasant trip, no transfer, no delays, by the Soo Line. Call at once on your nearest Soo Line agent for particulars and to reserve berth, or write W. R. Callaway, G. P. A., Minneapolis, Minn.

Drs. Parsons and Folsom, specialists in ophthalmology, are now located at the Rapids House and are treating all diseases of the eye, ear, nose and mouth, and are adjusting glasses correctly to those who need them. They prove all their work with the ophthalmoscope so there can be no error.

Taken Up.

A black mare, about 10 years old, came into my enclosure five miles south of Rhinelander. Owner will address or call on

ANDREW ANDERSON,
Box 356, Rhinelander, Wis.

Hot Enough

FOR GASOLINE STOVES, REFRIGERATORS, CREAM FREEZERS. . . .

And They Must Go, at Any Prices

10 Qt. Tin Pails, 7 cts., 3 for 20 cts. Tin Cups 1c.
No time to quote prices. We move goods with them.

LEWIS HARDWARE CO.

Coming Next Week!

—OFFICE AT—

Rapids House Parlors.

Prof. Strassman,

Formerly of Berlin, Germany,

The Modern Scientific

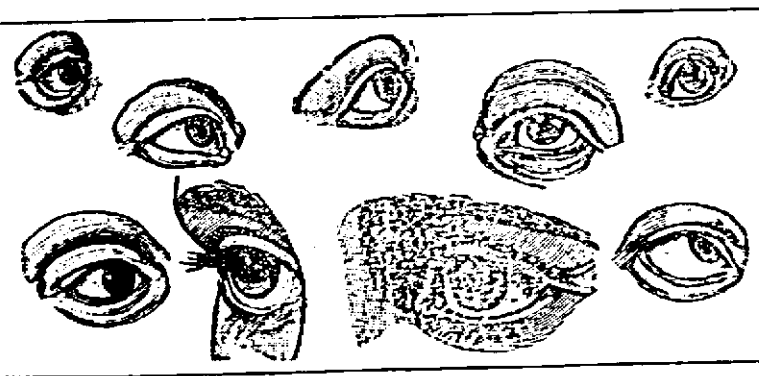
Optician

And Eminent

Specialist

—In Diseases Of The—

EYE and EAR and CATARRH.



Opthalmic Optician and Author on Refraction and Equalization of the Eyesight.

Compound cylindrical and prismatic glasses scientifically and mathematically adjusted without single failure after all others have failed. Nine out of every ten are using imperfect glasses and it is of great importance to obtain relief from their failing vision by preventing in time the torture of headache, blindness, giddiness, confused vision, nervousness, loss of memory, irritation and the dread blindness, when properly assisted by glasses of medical skill. Artificial eyes inserted which move, look and resemble the natural organ.

I refer you to the following parties using my glasses or treatment:

Gov. Edward Scofield	Madison	Dr. W. W. Peck	Darlington
Ex-Gov. W. H. Upham	Madison	Dr. C. H. Carey	Darlington
Ex-Gov. J. C. Lewis	Columbus	Dr. Larabee	Waupun
Ex-Lieut. Gov. Ryland	Lancaster	Dr. Welch	Waupun
U. S. John C. Spooner	Madison	Dr. E. Felter	Plymouth
Congressman Babcock	Necedah	Dr. Yuergens	Plymouth
Congressman Sauerhering	Mayville	Dr. Andrews	Baraboo
Congressman S. S. Barney	West Bend	Dr. F. M. Cronin	Lancaster
Congressman Hepburn	Clarinda, Iowa	Dr. H. A. Palmer	Edgerton
Ex-Congressman Babbit	Beloit	Dr. H. P. Dale	Oshkosh
Hon. Chas. Felker	Oshkosh	Dr. Leland	Whitewater
Hon. C. S. Pinney, Judge Supreme Court		Dr. D. G. Armstrong	Boscobel
Hon. W. H. Newman, Judge Supreme Court		Dr. Maurice	Monroe
Hon. E. D. Cox, Ch'n Rep. State Committee		Dr. Mitchell	Monroe
Ex-Treasurer E. C. McFetridge	Beaver Dam	Dr. Bradley	Elkhorn
Ex-Secretary of State Ernest G. Timme		Dr. Reed	Beloit
Judge Smalley	Oconomowoc	Dr. S. Bell	Beloit
Judge Lamb	Madison	Dr. Johnson	Beloit
Judge E. W. Keyes	Madison	Dr. Mills	Janesville
W. H. Chandler, State Supt. H. Schools		Dr. Cole	Janesville
Hon. S. D. Hastings	Madison	Dr. L. J. Barrows	Janesville
T. H. Watts, Ex-Gov. of Alabama		Dr. W. P. Webb	Beaver Dam
Ex-Gov. Stone	Des Moines, Iowa	Dr. G. E. Swan	Beaver Dam
Hon. S. D. Weeks, President State Senate		Dr. A. Cory	Viroqua
Hon. L. M. Littlejohn	Whitewater	Dr. Wm. A. Gott	Viroqua
Judge E. A. Marshal	Baraboo		

Office will be at Rapids House.

Office Hours: 8 to 12 a. m. 1 to 5 p. m. 7 to 8 p. m.

THEODORE BORN,

THE TAILOR

J. B. Schell's Old Stand,
307 Brown Street. Rhinelander, Wis.

Suits to Order $15.00 up.
Pants " " 4.00 up.
Fine Clay Worsted Suits, at $20.00.

We carry the Largest Stock of Goods for Suits, Pants and Overcoats in Northern Wisconsin.

Keeble's Bakery

KEEBLE'S

BAKERY

Brown St. Rhinelander

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

We carry a full line of Bakery Goods of first-class quality. Camping, exploring parties or storekeepers desirous of handling our goods may receive a list of goods and prices by addressing a postal card as above.

Keeble's Bakery

DANIELSON & LANGE,

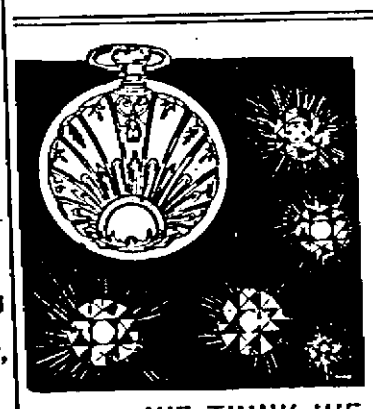
MERCHANT TAILORS

& GENTS' FURNISHERS.

E. L. DIMICK.

Plumbing, Steam Fitting, Heating.

Office in CoverBlock, Stevens Street.



If there is anything Brighter than the Stars.

. . . .

If there is anything prettier than the Moon it is these diamonds—these Watches of ours—all of which we are ready to make yours at any time.

WE THINK WE SELL GOOD JEWELRY

JUST ABOUT AS LOW AS IT CAN BE SOLD AND BE GOOD.

We have about the nicest stock it is possible to get.
Call and tell us your opinion,

Davenport St. J. SEGERSTROM.

PAUL BROWNE

INSURANCE,

Over 200 of the finest residence lots in the city and many of the best business sites for sale. Time given purchasers who intend building.

Real Estate,
Abstracts,
Loans. . .

Only Abstracts of Oneida County Lands.

Money advanced on improved real estate at 40 per cent. of its value on from 1 to 5 years time. 8 to 10 per cent.

Globe Barber Shop and Bath Room.

DAVENPORT STEET.

Hair Cutting, Shaving, Shampooning, etc., done in first-class order, as none but the best of workmen are employed. A hot or cold water bath can be secured at a very reasonable price, and satisfaction guaranteed. Give me a call and be convinced.

. . . RHINELANDER, WIS

CLARK & LENNON--Builders' and Lumbermen's

ICE CREAM SODA

Phosphates and all kinds of cooling drinks at

THE PALACE DRUG STORE. A. H. MARKS, PROP.

LOCAL TIME TABLES.

Chicago & Northwestern R'y.

NORTH BOUND

No. 11—Daily ..... 3:50 A. M.
No. 17—Ashland Mail and Express ..... 1:28 P. M.

SOUTH BOUND.

No. 4—Daily ..... 11:22 P. M.
No. 2—Ashland Mail and Express ..... 1:28 P. M.

H. C. BRAEGER, AGENT.

Minne'lis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie R'y

EAST BOUND.

Atlantic Limited ..... 1:50 a. m. Daily
Accommodation ..... 7:25 p. m. Dex. Sun.
Passenger ..... A 11:00 a. m. Dex. Sun.
Passenger ..... 5:05 p. m. Dex Sun.

WEST BOUND.

Pacific Limited ..... 2:10 a. m. Daily
Accommodation ..... 6:35 a. m. Dex. Sun.
Passenger ..... D 9:50 a. m. Dex. Sun.
Passenger ..... 3:25 p. m. Dex. Sun.

Soo Line trains arrive and depart from C. M. & St. Paul depot in Minneapolis and Union depot, St. Paul, on and after Nov. 19, 1896.

Close connections for Tomahawk, Eau Claire Duluth, Marinette, Monominee, Wausau Stevens Point, adison, Chicago and beyond, and all points on C. M. & St. P. and Wisconsin Central R'ys. Freight trains do not carry passengers.

C. M. CHAMBERS Agt.

I. O. F.

Court Juanita, 1975.

Meetings at I. O. O. F. Hall second and fourth Tuesday of each month.

ALEX. DINGLE, C. R. S. R. STONE, R. S.

The birthplace of low prices—Cash Department Store.

Cad Pierce, of Harshaw, was in Rhinelander Friday.

Save 20c by buying a 5c collar at the Cash Department Store.

Robert Hawthorne, of Woodboro, was in town on business last wee.

W. S. Clifford returned from a business trip south the last of the week.

The latest effects shown in Dress Goods just received at the Cash Department Store.

Mrs. L. H. Brown has gone to Marathon, Iowa, for an extended visit with her parents.

Miss Maude Keeble leaves today for Seymour, where she will spend a month with her sister.

B. B. Park, of Stevens Point, was looking after legal business in this city a portion of last week.

The young people of the Baptist church will give an ice cream social at the residence of Mr. Cressey.

Casper Faust visited Antigo and points down the line of the North-Western Friday and Saturday.

Miss Jennie Johnson, who has been visiting at the home of S. Kelley, returned to Tomahawk Lake Friday.

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy always affords prompt relief. For sale at Palace Drug Store.

Mrs. Andrews returned to her home at Hudson last Friday, after a visit of several weeks with her daughter, Mrs. T. H. Fall.

John Haben and wife, of Duluth, are visiting at the home of F. J. Pingry this week. Mrs. Haben is a cousin of Mrs. Pingry.

Paul Wohlbruck, a representaive of the Schlitz Brewing Co., of Milwaukee, was in the city Tuesday looking after his comdany's business.

F. J. Stevens left yesterday for Southern Wisconsin and Northern Illinois points in the interest of the lumber firm of Day, Daniels & Pierce.

Men's soft bosom colored shirt 75c. Sold during the early part of the season for $1.50.

Cash Department Store.

A ten pound boy arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. William Hardell last week. Will informs us that the young fellow is solid and that his lungs are leather lined.

Mrs. A. Poupore, daughter Anna and two children, who have been visiting Mrs. Poupore's sister, Mrs. J. R. Binder, for the past two weeks, returned to their home at Cloquet, Minn.

Editor Messer, of the Phillips Bee, was a caller at this office last week. He came over to attend the concert given by his niece, Miss Jessie Langdon, at the opera house last Friday evening.

Miss Mate Long and Miss Nettie McClennan, of Stillwater, were guests of Miss Nellie and W. D. Harrigan this week. They spent the first of the week on a pleasure trip on the lakes in the vicinity of Minocqua and Lac du Flambeau, and left for their home Wednesday morning.

Paul Browne and Harry Ashton returned last Thursday from their Western trip. They were at Seattle during the great excitement over the Klondike arrivals and state that newspaper reports regarding the large quantities of gold brought back by the miners were not exaggerated to any extent. Four steamers arrived from the gold fields during their stay there and men with their pockets full of gold were as numerous as flies are in Rhinelander today. Ashton has already started in training for a trip to Alaska early in the spring and is paying partienlar attention to those muscles most used in climbing mountains. Harry is muscular and healthy and should be able to clear up as large a "pile" as any of them.

The families of A. Sierwright, Morris McRae and G. C. Pingry are enjoying an outing at Tomahawk Lake.

Our prices will be at the lowest margin possible. Nobody will serve you better than we.

Crusoe's Bargain Dep't Store.

The Misses Snyder, who have been occupying rooms in the Anderson block on Rives street, have removed to rooms in the D. E. Briggs house, opposite the Electric Light plant.

James Mieklejohn severely injured his left hand Tuesday while working on a tank at Brown Brother's mill. He smashed the fore finger to a pulp by a glancing blow with a hammer.

F. F. Moore left Tuesday for Portage and other points in the southern part of the state, where he will put in the next two weeks. He will be accompanied on his return by his wife and son, who have been there for some weeks past.

Sam Higgins and Leslie Beers, who started from here about two weeks ago on a wheeling trip to the central part of the state, left Wausau last week on their way to Plainfield. They report a pleasant trip as far as they have gone.

Miss Margaret Richardson will not return to Rhinelander, to teach the coming year, her resignation having been received by Secretary Carr last Saturday. It is understood that Miss Richardson will remain at her home and take a needed rest.

The Sheriff of Barron county was here last week in search of a woman who had forged a signature to an express money order, which had been drawn payable to a relative. He ascertained that the woman had been here, but had left for some Southern point over the North-Western line.

The Brown Bros. saw and planing mills are being fitted up with automatic sprinklers for fire protection this week. The system being put in is the same now in use at the Wabash Screen Door Factory. The insurance rate on buildings fitted with the sprinkler system is reduced to one and one-half per cent.

Judging from the amount of luggage brought back Messrs. Chambers and Ashton met with considerable luck on their fishing trip to Kirton, via the "Soo" freight route at a very early hour the other morning. The gentleman, somehow or other, do not claim to have caught any fish that weighed over three pounds, which is strange under the circumstances.

If September 1st finds a dollar's worth of summer merchandise here which should have been sold before that date, it won't be because we have tried to obtain a profit or even avoid a loss on the stuff. The fact is, we've cut prices so low on all summer goods that we are almost ashamed to look the stuff "in the face."

Crusoe's Bargain Dep't Store.

John Sutton, deputy sheriff of Vilas county, was over from Minocqua last week. He was looking for "Reddy" Bishop, who had made himself a mark for the law. "Reddy" was sentenced to sixty days in the county jail at Eagle River for disorderly conduct, and pending removal to the county bastile, was confined in the Minocqua jail. Some of his friends had disposed of the guard and the prisoner was given an ax, with which he speedily cleared a way of egress. He was not recaptured.

A party of six Wausau men started for Alaska and the Klondike last week Tuesday by way of Seattle and Dyea, Alaska, taking the overland route from there. Orrie Lamphier, Jay Tompkins, Dave Parcher, Will Andrews, L. J. Kretlow and "Bogue" Burnett constituted the party. They carry a year's supply of provision and do not figure much on reaching the gold fields before spring. A large crowd of well-wishers saw them off.

It is always gratifying to receive testimony for Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and when it is from a physician it is especially so. "There is no more satisfactory or effective remedy than Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy," writes Dr. R. E. Robey, physician and pharmacist, of Olney, Mo.; and as he has used the Remedy in his own family and sold it in his drug store for six years, he should certainly know. For sale at Palace Drug Store.

A Strange Find.

Last week F. R. Tripp cut down a Norway pine tree which stood on the north-east bank of Sugar Camp Lake, and cut from it a slab upon which had been drawn, apparently with a surveyor's instrument, these lines:

J. H. RETALLICK,
OF DUBUQUE, IOWA, AUG. 23, 1859.

The inference drawn from the inscription by Mr. Tripp was that the lines had been cut in the tree on the date named by one of a party on the government survey, which passed through this section about that time. The letters were plainly marked and notwithstanding the fact that thirty-eight years have elapsed since the lines were drawn they were perfectly legible.

The tree was one of a clump of several, and stood on the line between Towns 35 and 36, Range 10, E.

Mr. Tripp will keep the plank containing the name and address as a curiosity.

Sudden Death of L. Annis.

Just as we go to press we learn of the sudden taking away of Lou Annis, at his home on the North Side last night. The particulars to be learned at this hour are few, and beyond the talk heard on the streets nothing is known of the sad happening.

Mr. Annis was down town last night, apparently in good health. He spent some time in company with Rev. Savage, and went home about ten o'clock. He retired as soon as he arrived and was apparently in great pain although he would say nothing. His son Reggie was with him and took off his shoes prior to his going to bed. Reggie slept on a lounge in the room and was nearly asleep when he was attracted to his father by his peculiar breathing. Mr. Annis appeared to be choking and Reggie loosened his collar and chafed him. He appeared to recover somewhat and the boy went up stairs to call his brother. When he returned his father's heart was beating its last and he passed away, evidently in great pain.

Dr. Packard was hastily summoned. He said that death resulted from one of three things, but that he was not prepared to state the cause. An inquest will be held this morning to determine the cause of his death.

Mr. Annis was a man who was respected by everyone. He was an earnest christian worker, and his services for the good cause were always freely tendered. He was an early resident of Rhinelander, and has been employed as filer in Brown Bros.' sawmill for years. He was a member of the Masonic and Modern Woodmen lodges, and carried $3,000 insurance in the latter order.

He leaves behind a mother living at Oshkosh, and three brothers, besides his wife and three children, Reggie, Roy and Ethel.

His untimely taking away is a sorrowful happening, and the sympathy of the entire community goes out to the bereaved family.

The funeral services will be in charge of the Masonic order.

A Quiet Wedding.

Wednesday evening at eight o'clock Blanche Owen and Harley Woodward were married at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. I. J. Owen, on Oneida avenue. The ceremony was performed by Rev. D. C. Savage, of Minocqua, and was witnessed by a few intimate friends.

They left the same evening for Grand Rapids, Mich., the home of Mr. Woodward's parents, and will remain there until about the first of September, when they will return to Rhinelander.

The bride has resided in Rhinelander for the past nine years, and is respected and admired by all who know her. The groom is a trusted employe of the Merchants State Bank, and has held his present position for a number of years.

Those present at the wedding were Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Bronson, Mr. and Mrs. E. O. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Bronson, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Marks, Mr. and Mrs. A. Fransway, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. McCormick, Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Raymond, Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Cole, Mr. and Mrs. D. Thompson, Dr. and Mrs. Hinman, all of Rhinelander, Rev. and Mrs. Savage, of Minocqua, and Miss Blanche Morley, Milwaukee.

Married

At 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, at the Catholic parsonage, occurred the wedding of Miss Julia Hogan and Mr. George Harrigan. The ceremony was performed by Rev. B. Hugenroth. The bride was attended by Miss Jennie Carr, of Oshkosh, and the groom by his brother, Chas. Harrigan. A carriage was in waiting, and after the ceremony the bridal party was taken to the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. Gibson, on the North Side, where a large number of relatives and friends were assembled to assist in celebrating the pleasant event. They were the recipients of a large number of presents. They left in the evening for a short bridal tour, and will visit Mr. Harrigan's parents at Green Bay before returning.

They are both well and favorably known in this city, and the best wishes of a large circle of friends go with them.

Notice.

Members of Lake Camp 1749 M. W. A. are hereby requested to meet at the hall tomorrow (Friday) evening to arrange to attend the funeral of our esteemed neighbor Louis Annis.

E. A. CHAPMAN, W. A.

Excursion Tickets to Marshfield.

Via the North-Western Line, will be sold at reduced rates, August 17 to 19, inclusive, limited to August 20, on account of Races. Apply to agents Chicago & North-Western R'y.

Excursion Tickets to New London.

Via the North-Western Line, will be sold at reduced rates August 16 to 18, inclusive, limited to August 19, on account of Band Association meeting. Apply to agents Chicago & North-Western R'y.

Excursion Tickets to Wausau.

Via the North-Western Line, will be sold at reduced rates, August 18 and 19, limited to August 20, on account of I. O. O. F. Picnic. Apply to agents Chicago & North-Western R'y.

Notice.

The undersigned will repair organs of any make and guarantee satisfaction. Have your instrument repaired by an expert and not destroyed by one who knows nothing of the organ business.

AUG. ALSTERBERG,
Box 905, Rhinelander, Wis.

A Remarkable Cure of Chronic Diarrhoea.

In 1862, when I served my country as a private in Company A, 167th, Pennsylvania Volunteers, I contracted chronic diarrhoea. It has given me a great deal of trouble ever since. I have tried a dozen different medicines and several prominent doctors without any permanent relief. Not long ago a friend sent me a sample bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and after that I bought and took a 50 cent bottle; and now I can say that I am entirely cured. I cannot be thankful enough to you for this great Remedy, and recommend it to all suffering veterans. If in doubt write me. Yours gratefully, HENRY STEINBERGER, Allentown, P. P. Sold at Palace Drug Store.

Half Rates to Indianapolis and Return.

Via the North-Western Line. Excursion tickets will be sold August 17 and 18, with extended limit to September 12, at one fare for the round trip, on account of Y. P. C. Union. Apply to agents Chicago & North-Western R'y. 2t-a5-12

For Sale.

Cedar Shingles and Hemlock Plank,
tf STEVENS LUMBER CO.

For Sale.

The undersigned has the following real estate in the city of Stevens Point which she desires to dispose of and will sell at a bargain: Lots 33, 34, 35 and 36, Shekel's addition. For particulars call on or address

MARY ANN LAVIN,
Rhinelander, Wis.

Summons.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, CIRCUIT COURT, ONEIDA COUNTY.

E. C. STURDEVANT, Plaintiff,
vs.
EBER JOHNSON, Defendant.

THE STATE OF WISCONSIN TO THE SAID DEFENDANT:

You are hereby summoned to appear within twenty days after service of this summons exclusive of the day of service, and defend the above entitled action in the Court aforesaid; and in case of your failure so to do, judgment will be rendered against you according to the demand of the complaint.

MILLER & MCCORMICK,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

P. O. Address, Rhinelander, Oneida Co., Wisconsin. 7t-jy1-a12.

CIRCUIT COURT, ONEIDA COUNTY.

ANN MEAD, Plaintiff,
vs.
IDA A. OLSON, GEO. L. OLSON and D. HAMILL & COMPANY, Defendants.

THE STATE OF WISCONSIN, TO THE SAID DEFENDANTS, AND EACH OF THEM:

You are hereby summoned to appear within twenty days after service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and defend the above entitled action in the court aforesaid; and in case of your failure so to do, judgment will be rendered against you according to the demand of the complaint.

MILLER & MCCORMICK,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

P. O. Address, Rhinelander, Oneida Co., Wis. 7t-jy8-a19

CIRCUIT COURT—ONEIDA COUNTY.

ONEIDA COUNTY, Plaintiff,
vs
RICHARD H. MELTON, E. F. SWINNEY AND FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF KANSAS CITY, Defendant.

THE STATE OF WISCONSIN, TO THE SAID DEFENDANT, AND EACH OF THEM:

You are hereby summoned to appear within twenty days after service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and defend the above entitled action in the court aforesaid; and in case of your failure so to do, judgment will be rendered against you according to the demand of the complaint.

SAM S. MILLER,
7t-A3-S16 Plaintiff's Attorney.

Notice of Sale on Foreclosure.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT,
STATE OF WISCONSIN, } ss.
ONEIDA COUNTY.

John Andrew, as Administrator of the estate of Mary Andrew, deceased, and John Andrew individually, plaintiffs, vs. Stella Elitch and A. C. Elitch, her husband, defendts.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of and pursuant to the judgment of foreclosure of sale rendered in the above entitled action on the 26th day of July, 1897, in said Circuit Court for Oneida County, I, the undersigned, W. T. Stevens, sheriff of said Oneida county, will offer for sale and sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the court house in the city of Rhinelander, in said county of Oneida, on the 10th day of September, A. D. 1897, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day, all the following described real estate, situated, lying and being in said Oneida county, and being the mortgaged premises described in said judgment, to-wit: All that part of Lot No. one (1) in Block No. twelve (12) of the First Addition to the Village now City of Rhinelander, bounded as follows, to-wit: beginning at a point on the westerly line of said lot sixty (60) feet southwest of the north corner of said lot and running thence southwest on said westerly line of said lot one hundred (100) feet to the south line of said lot, thence east on the south line of said lot one hundred and sixty-five (165) feet, thence northwesterly in a straight line to the aforesaid place of beginning on said westerly line of said lot, and being the same premises described in mortgage recorded in Vol. 1 of Mortgages, on page 515, in the office of the Register of Deeds of said Oneida County.

W. T. STEVENS,
Sheriff Oneida Co.

Dated this 29th day of July, A. D. 1897.
WILLIAMS & CONWAY, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
7t-j29-a9

SALE OF STATE LANDS.

Notice is hereby given that the Commissioners of the Public Lands of the State of Wisconsin, pursuant to Chapter 367, Laws of 1897, will offer for sale by single government descriptions of lot or tract, to the highest bidder, over and above the appraised value set by the said Commissioners thereon, all the lands commonly known as the State Park Lands and lying in townships forty, forty-one, forty-two, forty-three and forty-four, north of range four, five, six, seven and eight east, in Iron and Vilas counties, at the Court-house in the City of Rhinelander on the fifth day of October A. D. 1897, commencing at nine o'clock A. M. of said day and continuing until the whole of said lands shall have been offered or sold. A complete list of all the government subdivisions to be offered at that time can be had by requesting same of Egbert Wyman, Chief Clerk of the State Land Office at Madison, Wisconsin.

The Commissioners of the Public Lands will also offer for sale in the same manner at Spooner, Wisconsin on the 12th day of Oct., A. D. 1897, commencing at nine o'clock A. M. of said day, all the lands withdrawn from market on the 10th day of December A. D. 1896, by the Commissioners of the Public Lands in order No. 2448, a complete list of which can be obtained by requesting same as in the case of the State Park Lands. A complete record of the reports made by the men employed to inspect these lands under the provisions of Chapter 367, Laws of 1897 will be open to the inspection of the public at the State Land Office at Madison, Wisconsin on and after August 1st, 1897. Detailed statements of such estimates and the appraisals of all of said lands will be furnished to intended buyers as soon as completed.

Dated at Madison, Wisconsin, June 21th, 1897.

HENRY CASSON, Secretary of State,
SEWELL A. PETERSON, State Treasurer
W. H. MILLER, Attorney General,
} Commission's of the Public Lands

But there are no tricks o
For style, fit and comfor
can't say they won't wear o
than any shoe made.

That's why we have sele
try them the marvel will be
prices.

Women's Fine Dongola Kid
lace and button shoes, w
Fine extra quality, Dongo
shoes, worth $3.00 at.....
Elegant French Dongola, ne
worth $3.50 at.....
Men's Fine Calf shoes, worth
You never saw such price
quality for the prices.

SPAF

An Abominable Legacy.

A tendency to rheumatism is undoubtedly inherited. Unlike many other legacies, it remains in the family. The most effectual means of checking this tendency, or of removing incipient rheumatism, whether preexistent in the blood or not, is to resort to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as soon as the premonitory twinges are felt. Nullifying the influences of cold, exposure and fatigue, the Bitters not only fortifies the system against their hurtful consequences, but eradicates malaria, liver and kidney complaint, dyspepsia and nerve disquietude.

If there is anyone to be sincerely pitied, it is the man of a family who wants work and can't get it. This loving a girl, and taking the support of a family on one's shoulders, is no joke.—Atchison Globe.

Fits stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free $2 trial bottle & treatise. Dr. Kline, 931 Arch st., Phila., Pa.

Claude—"Do you think your father would offer me personal violence if I were to ask him for you?" Maud—"No; but I think he will if you don't pretty soon."—Tit-Bits.

I could not get along without Piso's Cure for Consumption. It always cures.—Mrs. E. C. Moulton, Needham, Mass., Oct. 22, '94.

You can always tell false teeth because they are so much nearer perfect than natural ones.—Washington Democrat.

Papa—"'Sine qua non' means something you cannot do without." Little Frank—"Oh, a wheel!"

No girl, according to the women, is as pretty as she used to be.—Atchison Globe.

Hall's Catarrh Cure
Is a Constitutional Cure. Price 75c.

There are people who think that if a girl has studied in Europe she can sing.

A pair of scissors is always lost.—Atchison Globe.

For Sport.
For Recreation,
For Fishing
GO TO THE
DIVIDE RESORT.....
MANITOWISH HOTEL,
—and the—
ARM CHAIR BOAT LINE.
G. W. BUCK & SON, Prop's.
MANITOWISH, IRON CO., WIS.
C. & N. W. R'y.
BOATS, GUIDES,
PROVISIONS AND
CAMPING OUTFITS
—Furnished on both—
Manitowish & Turtle Waters
STAGE ACCOMMODATIONS.
Correspondence Solicited.

ONEIDA HOUSE
GUS HORN, Prop.
Transients will find it to their advantage to give this house a trial.
Rates, - - One Dollar per Day

F. A. HILDEBRAND,
DEALER IN FURNITURE.
My Stock is Complete and my Prices Reasonable. Your Patronage is solicited.
An expert embalmer and funeral director in readiness at all times.
Call before purchasing.
RHINELANDER, - WIS.

CASTORIA.
Chas. H. Fletcher

ATTORNEYS.

S. H. ALBAN,
Attorney at Law.
Collections promptly attended to.
Office in Merchants State Bank building

MILLER & McCORMICK,
Attorneys at Law.
Collections sharply looked after.
Office over First National Bank

L. J. BILLINGS,
Attorney & Counselor.
Rhinelander, Wis

WALKER & WALKER,
Attorneys at Law.
Office on Davenport Street.
Rhinelander, Wis

PAUL BROWNE,
Attorney at Law.
Collections a Specialty.
Rhinelander, Wis

A. W. SHELTON,
Attorney at Law.
Special attention paid to homestead law and contests.
Rhinelander

PHYSICIANS.

T. B. McINDOE,
Physician & Surgeon,
Rhinelander, Wis
Office Corner Brown and Davenport Streets.

F. L. HINMAN,
Physician and Surgeon.
Office in Hinman Building, opp. Post Office.
Night Calls answered from residence—Hinman Building, Davenport st., 2nd floor.
Rhinelander, Wisconsin

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
of Rhinelander.
Capital and Surplus $50,000.
Interest Paid on Time Deposit
Bank Corner Davenport and Stevens Streets

MERCHANTS' STATE BANK,
Capital $50,000. Surplus, $30,000.
Interest Paid on Time Deposits.
Brown Street Rhinelander, Wis

JOHN ROSS,
Practical Horseshoer
—AND—
GENER'L BLACKSMITH
Shoeing horses that interfere or have weak or deformed feet a specialty. A share of your patronage solicited. Shops on King street, opposite Rapids Barn.
I have also opened up my wagon and buggy repair shop where all work in that line will be done neatly at very reasonable prices. Satisfaction guaranteed on all work left in my care.

J. A. WHITING,
VETERINARY : SURGEON
And DENTIST.
Office at Joslin & Chafee's Livery.
Rhinelander, Wisconsin.

THE NEW NORTH.

W. C. OGDEN, Editor.

Return of Prosperity.

Joy and gladness, hope and prosperity were mingled in the tones of the great whistle on the Immense factories of the Columbus Buggy company as it sounded this morning a recall to work for the hundreds of employes, who have been in enforced idleness. This great whistle has been silent for so long that when it was blown this morning remembrances of the greatness of the Columbus Buggy company were recalled and it was the fond wish of all who heard it that it was an indication that before many weeks the great factories will again be working to the fullest capacity.

With the resumption of work this morning, Mr. Clinton D. Firestone, the only surviving partner of the great concern, started in to place the Columbus Buggy company on the high pinnacle it held before the late combination of circumstances which resulted in the assignment. It is a significant fact that Mr. Firestone is at the head of the great concern since it was he who contributed not a little to the crowning success of the company in its palmiest days. When it is known through the length and breadth of the country that the concern is now in his safe hands, confidence in the concern will be restored o a marked degree.

Three hundred men to work this morning and as soon as the stock can be put in shape others will be added, it being the intention of Mr. Fire-

THE RULE OF THREE.

BY W. W. JACOBS.

[Copyright, 1894.]

THE master of the schooner Harebell came slowly towards the harbor, accompanied by his mate. Both men had provided ashore for a voyage which included no intoxicants, and the dignity of the skipper, always a salient feature, had developed tremendously under the influence of brown stout. He stepped aboard his schooner importantly, and then, turning to the mate, who was about to follow, suddenly held up his hand for silence.

"What did I tell you?" he inquired, severely, as the mate got quietly aboard.

The mate listened. From the fo'c's'le came the low, gruff voices of men, broken by the silvery ripple of women's laughter.

"Well, I'm a Dutchman!" said the mate, with an air of one who felt he was expected to say something.

"After all I said to 'em," said the skipper, with weary dignity. "You 'eard what I said to 'em, Jack?"

"Nobedy could ha' swore louder," testified the mate.

"An' here they are," said the skipper, in amaze, "defying of me."

"They've been and gone and asked them females down in the fo'c's'le agin. You know what I said I'd do, Jack, if they did."

"Said you'd eat 'em without salt," quoted the other, helpfully.

"I'll do worse than that, Jack," said the skipper, after a moment's discomfiture. "What's to hinder us casting off quietly and taking them along with us?"

"If you ask me," said the mate, "I should say you couldn't please the crew better."

"Well, we'll see," said the other, nodding sagely; "don't make no noise, Jack."

Aided by the mate, he cast off the warps which held the unconscious visitors to their native town, and, the wind being off the shore, the little schooner drifted silently away from the quay.

The skipper went to the wheel, and the noise of the mate hauling on the jib brought a rough head out of the fo'c's'le, the owner of which, after a cry to his mate below, sprang up on deck and looked round in bewilderment.

"Stand by there!" cried the skipper, as the others came rushing on deck. "Shake 'em out!"

"Beggin' your pardin, sir," said one of them, with more politeness in his tones than he had ever used before, "but—"

"Stand by!" said the skipper.

"Now, then," shouted the mate, sharply, "lively, there! Lively with it!"

The men looked at each other helplessly and went to their posts, as a scream of dismay arose from the fair beings below, who, having just begun to realize their position, were coming on deck to try and improve it.

"What!" roared the skipper in pretended astonishment. "What! gells aboard after all I said. It can't be; I must be dreaming!"

"Take us back!" wailed the damsels, ignoring the sarcasm, "take us back, captain."

"No, I can't go back," said the skipper. "You see what comes o' disobedience, my gells. Lively there on that mainsl, d'ye hear?"

"We won't do it again," cried the girls, as the schooner came to the mouth of the harbor and they smelt the dark sea beyond. "Take us back."

"It can't be done," said the skipper, cheerfully.

"It's agin the lor, sir," said Ephraim Biddle, solemnly.

"Bosh!" said the skipper. "They're stowaways, and I shall put 'em ashore at the first port we touch at—Plymouth."

A heartrending series of screams from the stowaways rounded his sentence, screams which gave way to sustained sobbing, as the schooner, catching the wind, began to move through the water.

"You'd better get below, my gals," said Biddle, who was the eldest member of the crew, consolingly.

"Why don't you make him take us back?" said Jenny Evans, the biggest of the three girls, indignantly.

"Cos we can't, my dear," said Biddle, reluctantly. "You don't want to see us put in prison, do you?"

"I don't mind," said Miss Evans, tearfully, "so long as we get back. George, take us back."

"I can't," said Scott, sullenly.

"Well, you can look out for somebody else, then," said Miss Evans, with temper. "You won't marry me. How much would you get if you did make the skipper put back?"

"Very likely six months," said Biddle, solemnly.

"Six months would soon pass away," said Miss Evans, briskly, as she wiped her eye.

"It would be a rest," said Miss Williams, coaxingly.

The men, not seeing things in quite the same light, the girls announced their intention of having nothing more to do with them, and, crowding together in the bows beneath two or three blankets, condoled tearfully with each other on their misfortunes.

Looking at all the circumstances of the case, the captain thought it best to keep the wheel in his own hands for a time, and dawn found him still at his post.

Three dispirited girls put their heads out from the blankets and sniffed disdainfully. Then, after an animated discussion they arose, walked up to the skipper, and eyed him unfavorably.

"Why, he isn't any bigger than a boy," said Miss Williams, savagely.

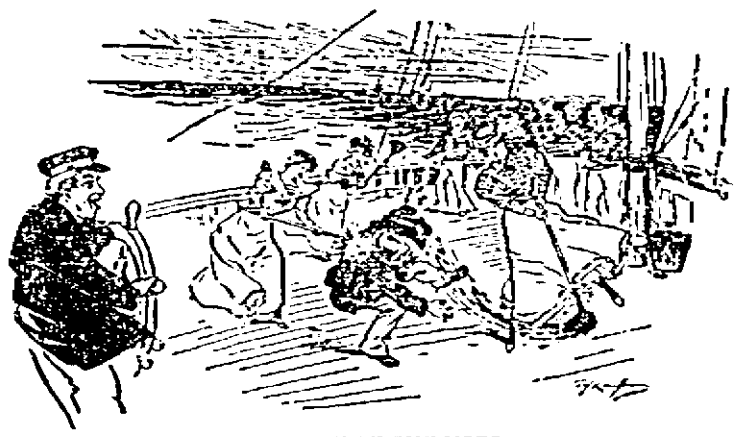
"Pity we didn't think of it before," said Miss Davies. "I s'pose the crew won't help him?"

"Not they," said Miss Evans, scornfully. "If they do we'll serve them the same."

They went off, leaving the skipper a prey to gathering uneasiness, watching their movements with wrinkled brow. From the forecastle and the galley they procured two mops and a broom, and he caught his breath sharply as Miss Evans came on deck with a pot of white paint in one hand and a pot of tar in the other.

"Now, girls," said Miss Evans.

"Put those things down," said the skipper, in a peremptory voice.



BATTLE OF THE MOPS.

"Sha'n't," said Miss Evans, bluntly; and with mops dripping tar and paint on the deck marched in military style up to the skipper and halted in front of him, smiling wickedly.

Then the heart of the skipper waxed sore faint within him, and, with a wild yell, he summoned his trusty crew to his side.

The crew came on deck slowly, and, casting furtive glances at the scene, pushed Ephraim Biddle to the front.

"Take those mops away from 'em!" said the skipper, haughtily.

"Don't you interfere," said Miss Evans, looking at them over her shoulder.

"Else we'll give you some," said Miss Williams, bloodthirstily.

"Take those mops away from 'em!" bawled the skipper, instinctively drawing back as Miss Evans made a pass at him.

"I don't see as 'ow we can interfere, sir," said Biddle, with deep respect.

"What!" said the astonished skipper.

"It would be agin the lor for us to interfere with people," said Biddle, turning to his mates, "dead agin the lor."

"Don't you talk rubbish," said the skipper, anxiously. "Take 'em away from 'em. It's my tar and my paint and—"

"You shall have it," said Miss Evans, reassuringly.

"If we touched 'em," said Biddle, impressively, "it'd be an assault at lor. All we can do, sir, is to stand by and see fair play."

"Fair play!" cried the skipper, dancing with rage, and turning hastily to the mate, who had just come on the scene. "Take those things away from 'em, Jack."

"I'm not going to raise my hand against a woman for anybody," said the mate, with decision. "It's no part o' my work to get messed up with tar and paint from lady passengers."

"It's part of your work to obey me, though," said the skipper, raising his voice. "What are you afraid of?"

"Are you going to take us back?" demanded Jenny Evans.

"Run away," said the skipper, with dignity. "Run away!"

"I shall ask you three times," said Miss Evans, sternly. "One—are you going back? Two—are you going back? Three—"

In the midst of a breathless silence she drew within striking distance, while her allies, taking up a position on either flank of the enemy, listened attentively to the instructions of their leader.

"Be careful he doesn't catch hold of the mops," said Miss Evans, "but if he does the others are to hit him over the head with the handles. Never mind about hurting him."

"Take this wheel a minnit, Jack," said the skipper, pale but determined.

The mate came forward and took it unwillingly, and the skipper trying hard to conceal his trepidation, walked towards Miss Evans and tried to quell her with his eye. The power of the human eye is notorious, and Miss Evans showed her sense of the danger she ran by making an energetic attempt to close the skipper's with her mop, causing him to duck with amazing nimbleness. At the same moment another mop, loaded with the white paint was pushed into the back of his neck. He turned with a cry of rage, and then realizing the odds against him flung his dignity to the winds and dodged with the agility of a schoolboy. Through the galley and round the masts with the avenging mops in mad pursuit, until breathless and exhausted he suddenly sprang on the side and climbed frantically into the rigging.

"Coward!" said Miss Evans, shaking her weapon at him.

"Come down," cried Miss Williams. "Come down like a man!"

"It's no use wasting time over him," said Miss Evans, after another vain appeal to the skipper's manhood. "He's escaped. Get some more stuff on your mops."

The mate, who had been laughing boisterously, checked himself suddenly, and assumed a gravity of demeanor more in accordance with his position. The mops were dipped in solemn silence, and Miss Evans, approaching, regarded him significantly.

"Now, my dears," said the mate, waving his hand with a deprecating gesture, "don't be silly."

"Don't what?" inquired the sensitive Miss Evans, raising her mop.

"You know what I mean," said the mate, hastily. "I can't help myself."

"Well, we're going to help you," said Miss Evans, "turn the ship round."

"You obey orders, Jack," cried the skipper from aloft.

"It's all very well for you sitting up there in peace and comfort," said the mate, indignantly. "I'm not going to be tarred to please you. Come down and take charge of your ship."

"Do your duty, Jack," said the skipper, who was polishing his face with a handkerchief. "They won't touch you. They're afraid to. They're afraid to."

"You're egging 'em on," cried the mate, wrathfully. "I won't steer; come and take it yourself."

He darted behind the wheel as Miss Evans, who was getting impatient, made a thrust at him, and then, springing out, gained the side and rushed up the rigging after his captain. Biddle, who was standing close by, gazed earnestly at them and took the wheel.

"You won't hurt old Biddle, I know," he said, trying to speak confidently.

"Of course not," said Miss Evans, emphatically.

"Tar don't hurt," explained Miss Williams.

"It's good for you," said the third lady, positively. "One—two—"

"It's no good," said the mate, as Ephraim came hurriedly into the rigging; "you'll have to give in."

"I'm —— if I will," said the infuriated skipper. Then an idea occurred to him and, puckering his face shrewdly, he began to descend.

"All right," he said, shortly, as Miss Evans advanced to receive him. "I'll go back."

He took the wheel; the schooner came round before the wind, and the willing crew letting the sheets go hauled them in again on the port side.

"And now, my laids," said the skipper, with a benevolent smile, "just clear the mess up off the deck, and you may as well pitch them mops overboard. They'll never be any good again."

He spoke carelessly, albeit his voice trembled a little, but his heart sank within him as Miss Evans waved them back.

"You stay where you are," she said, imperiously; "we'll throw them overboard—when we've done with them. What did you say, captain?"

The skipper was about to repeat it with great readiness when Miss Evans raised her trusty mop. The words died away on his lips, and after a hopeless glance from his mate to the crew, and from the crew to the rigging, he accepted his defeat, and in grim silence took them home again.

The Palmist's Mistake.

"Your life," said the palmist, "will be a long and happy one. You will have millions of money. You will have a beautiful wife. You will live in luxury and have nothing to do. You will be popular and famous. You will attain high honors. Your life-line indicates with the most absolute distinctness that you will be hale and hearty at 80 years of age. Indeed, you are to be one of the most fortunate of men in the world."

And the subject fell dead with joy.—N. Y. World.

Failed Again.

A savage light shone in her eyes as she stealthily approached him whom she hated. The lethal weapon was in her grasp. He, all unconscious, remained passive.

Nearer and nearer she came. Then—

A wave of disappointment swept over her mobile countenance.

The fly she had been making a sneak on was on the other side of the screen.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

—Grigson—"What clergyman was it that solemnized your marriage?" Flippard—"It wasn't a clergyman at all. It was Mrs. F.'s mother."—Boston Transcript.

—Slimson—"Some one gave my boy a drum for a birthday present, but it turned out all right." "How so?" "I gave him a pocketknife."—Detroit Free Press.

—"Whatever made you make Brackins a present of a pocket comb? He's as bald as a billiard ball." "That's just it. I wanted to make him think I never noticed it."—Tit-Bits.

—Dead to Anxieties.—"What is apathy?" "It's a strange and dangerous condition that a man sometimes falls into—a condition in which he has been known to lend his bicycle."—Chicago Record.

—Lady Shopper (in department store, to Lace Counter Saleslady)—"Where shall I find the ribbon department, please?" Saleslady (apologetically)—"I don't know where it is, ma'am. You will have to ask one of the floor pedestrians."—Puck.

—Obstacles.—"Speak to me, Edwin," she pleaded. But he was silent. That was what came of trying to write with a fountain pen. Her lover could not speak; he could not do a thing until the ink flowed again. But would she understand?—Detroit Journal.

—"I think I've found the criminal!" shouted the young detective in wild excitement. His confrere looked at him with a chilling glare. "There is a time for everything," he said. "Just now we are engaged in looking not for the criminal, but for clews."—Washington Star.

—A professor of Trinity college, Dublin, overhearing an undergraduate swearing and making use of profane language, rushed at him frantically, exclaiming: "Are you aware, sir, that you are imperiling your immortal soul, and, what is worse, incurring a fine of five shillings?"—Household Words.

—Differences in Durability.—"It isn't at all safe to judge by appearances," said the restless boy's father. "Yes," replied the mother, "people are very deceptive." "And so are inanimate objects. You'd never think, merely judging by external indications, that the heavy pair of shoes I bought that boy was only going to wear for six weeks, while his fragile-looking Latin grammar will last him a lifetime."—Washington Star.

SAN DIEGO OARSWOMEN.

Four Girls Make a Record for Saving Twenty Lives.

In February, 1891, four girls of San Diego, Cal., formed a boat club, and borrowing a butcher's bumboat started merrily off to race with the well equipped rowing clubs that practice all the summer through upon the sapphire crescent that curves toward Coronado's golden beach.

At first people smiled a little at the idea of four young girls going in for the muscular exercise, but now that these young women have made a record by saving 20 lives the Zlac club is recognized everywhere in southern California. The name means nothing, but the girlish whim of the oarswomen, Zulette Lamb and Lena Polhemus with her two sisters, Agnes and Carrie, for it is formed of the first letters of their Christian names, but the club has come to stand for something on the coast and its members wear decorations more honorable than medals for race winning.

After the club was formed a rigid set of rules and regulations were framed and constitution adopted. Every candidate for membership was required to pass a severe physical examination, in which a swimming contest was a conspicuous feature. Other clauses were unique, and one of the "shall nots" has necessitated a revision of the membership roll, as it prohibits marriage or matrimonial intentions among the crew.

The San Diego Rowing club, one of the leading organizations of the coast, tendered the Zlacs the use of a six-oar single-scull barge, in which they became very proficient, racing against time on Ladies' day, July 5, 1894, and breaking all previous coast records. On that day the Zlacs also distinguished themselves by saving four of the crew of the yawl Teaser, which capsized during the regetta. The club records show that since then more than 20 persons have been rescued from drowning by the Zlacs, and it is a notable fact that there never has been the slightest accident to mar the other side of the ledger. The Zlacs after a time decided to build their own barge. The splendid eight-oared racing barge Zlac was launched August 3, 1896. It cost $600 complete, and was all paid for by the girls, none of whom is wealthy.

On August 7 the Zlacs raced the Nereid crew of eight, beating them over a mile course by one boat's length, and on September 13 a second victory was recorded against a picked crew from all the clubs, the prize being a splendid French mirror now in use in the Zlac clubhouse. On March 25 of this year occurred the great race between the Zlacs and Columbias for the pennant of the United States coast defense vessel Monterey and the championship of the coast. Both crews rowed six-oar barges over a course of 6,000 yards straight down the bay. The presence in the harbor of six of Uncle Sam's big war ships, commanded by Rear Admiral Beardslee, and a whole ballroom full of gallant naval officers, lent an added interest to the occasion.—Chicago Journal.

Turks Well Treated.

The Salonica correspondent of a Turkish newspaper announces that at the departure of the last train of wounded for Constantinople, Mr. Blunt, her majesty's consul, was at the station and gave cigarettes and sugar plums to the men. The Hebrews of the same town presented each of the wounded with a watch.—Detroit Free Press.

BUILDING AND SCIENCE.

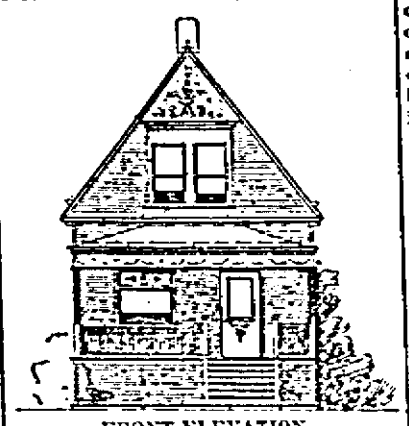
ART IN ARCHITECTURE.

Designed and Written Especially for This Paper.

This neat cottage will cost $800 built upon a post foundation, and $1,250 if built upon a 12-inch brick foundation.

There are six rooms, as follows: Parlor, 12 by 13 feet; living-room, 12 by 13 feet; kitchen, 10 by 10 feet; two chambers, 8 by 10 feet and 8 feet by 11 feet 6 inches, and one bedroom, 7 feet by 8 feet 6 inches. The parlor is provided with a fireplace, having a hardwood mantel. The parlor and living-room are separated by a cased opening.

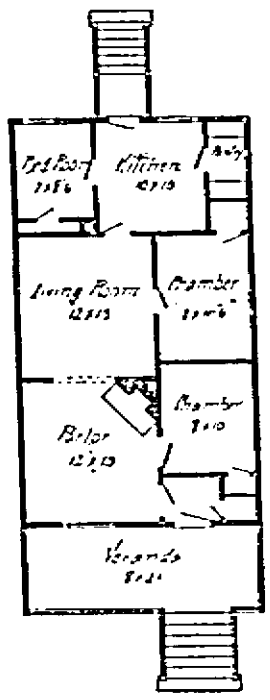
The chambers and bedroom have large closets. The kitchen is provided with a large pantry. The veranda is 8 by 22 feet. The height of story is 9 feet 6 inches; floor joists, 2 by 10;



FRONT ELEVATION.

studding, 2 by 4; roof rafters, 2 by 4. American glass throughout; narrow siding for front; cedar shingles for roof; composition carring for gable; double floors, with tar paper between; fence flooring for sheathing, with felt paper between it and siding; press brick for chimney. The roof shingles will look well painted red. Exterior of house may be painted white with yellow trimmings. Veranda floor should be painted a dark gray. The veranda posts are 4½ by 4½ inches, and the bottom of veranda is sided with narrow siding. The front door has one large plate glass. The attic can be divided off into rooms if so desired. This will necessitate the addition of a stairway which is not shown upon the plan.

All gutters, downspouts and flashing will be of tin. All plastering will be two-coat work. The interior finish will be Georgia pine, finished in hard oil. All doors leading to chambers are 2 feet 8 inches by 7 feet. The kitchen



FLOOR PLAN.

sink is white enameled iron, with oak drip board. Coal rooms, fruit room, vegetable room and storeroom are in the basement.

The pantry and kitchen floors are of maple.

The parlor is tinted cream color, living room light sea green, kitchen ash color, chambers light blue color, vestibule maroon color.

The entire house will be finished in a superior manner and left in first-class condition for occupancy.

GEORGE A. W. KINTZ.

Decrease in Birth Rate.

It is a cause of great anxiety in France that the birth rate is less than the death rate, but the state of affairs in some portions of the United States is even more serious. While in France the birth rate is 22 per 1,000, in Nebraska it is but 16.30 per 1,000; in Maine 17.99 per 1,000; New Hampshire, 18.4 per 1,000; Vermont, 18.5; California, 19.4; Connecticut, 21.2; Massachusetts, 21.5; Rhode Island has 22.5 per 1,000, a little more than France; Wyoming has 21.8 per 1,000, and Oregon 22.5. If it were not for immigration the population would be gradually falling off, and according to statistics the inhabitants of New England and the Pacific coast will be replaced by another race within a period varying from 16 to 200 years.

Wounded Plants Have Fever.

H. M. Richards, in England, has discovered in wounded plants a phenomenon corresponding to fever in animals. It runs, as does increase in respiration, a definite course and attains its maximum in about 21 hours after injury. He says that, compared with the ordinary temperature of plants in relation to the surrounding medium, the rise after the injury is "as great as, if not greater than, in animals." In massive tissues, such as potatoes and radishes afford, the effect of the injury was local, whereas in leaves (e. g., onion bulbs) much greater extent of tissue was sympathetically affected.

A man may be dressed in very fine clothes and yet have holes in his socks.

HARDER THAN DIAMONDS.

New Substance Recently Discovered by a French Scientist.

The new substance, harder than the diamond, invented by the French savant, Moissan, is said to be a compound of carbon with the metal titanium. It is thought that it may be used in cutting diamonds, and may revolutionize many industries where abrasives are employed. The inventor hopes to obtain the prize of $10,000 offered by the French academy for a substance to take the place of diamonds in drills. These diamonds have been of the black and brown variety, not gems, and have been known as "bort." The largest piece ever discovered was found in Brazil two years ago, and weighed 3,072 carats. The lump was worth $120,000. About 50,000 carats have been exported from Bahia each year. It has been used around the edges of the large circular saws for cutting huge slabs of stone. The new compound will be cheap, and, as it is harder than the diamond, can do better work. It may be employed as a substitute for jewels in watches, and for glass cutting. In its physical properties, titanium is like iron, though it is only about half as heavy. Chemically, it resembles tin. Rutile is an oxide of titanium, and is used to color artificial teeth. The metal has no other use. It is found in Pennsylvania, and is worth four dollars per pound. There is no titanium on the market in a metallic state. It is a common impurity in iron ores, and renders them refractory. Millions of tons in New York and Virginia are made worthless by the presence of five or six per cent. of titanium. Mr. Moissan manufactured small diamonds in the same furnace in which he first produced carbide of titanium.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

RIDING THROUGH AIR.

Peculiar Trolley Line Planned by an English Inventor.

Richard Dix, of London, has invented a plan, which, if carried out successfully, will enable people to travel in cars suspended high above the earth, impelled by compressed air. The coaches will be pendent from an overhead iron tube, through which compressed air will be forced from a central power station. There are openings at the ends of each section of the tube, closed by valves. The tube is open at its under side from end to end, providing for the passage of a pair of pendent plates, from which the car is suspended, and is supported, at intervals, by posts. The plates depend from trolleys, within the tube, each carrying a piston. At their periphery the plates are provided with an elastic packing, which makes an air-tight joint with the tube. The longitudinal opening in the tube is covered by an elastic valve, in the face of which is a strip of steel. The pendent plates have lateral flanges, which at the forward end of the trolley lift the elastic valve from its seat to open a passage for the trolley plates. The compressed air is pumped into receivers and connected to the permanent way tube by pipes and caps. A small high-pressure pipe supplies air to the back of the piston and forces forward the carriage. At the junction of sections the tube will be open to the atmosphere, and the impetus given to the trolley will suffice, when desired, to pass the carriage from one section to another, and the car will go on without intermission.

NEW SUBMARINE SHELL.

It Is Very Destructive and Can Be Made at Low Cost.

Dr. R. R. Johnstone has invented a submarine shell which is to be submitted to tests by the navy department that will decide as to its ultimate adoption by the government, to which the doctor intends to present drawings of his invention. He will leave it entirely with congress to decide whether his services will be recognized by any compensation. He will not sell it to any foreign government, but will give Cuba the use of it in the war against Spain. Other shells explode by concussion, and if they fall ever so little short of the mark they sink useless, and hundreds of dollars are wasted. With the Johnstone torpedo, the shell explodes as soon as water touches the chemical of the peculiar cartridge, and the dynamite which it contains will cause a destructive explosion, which will reach a vessel within several hundred yards. It can as well be dropped from a balloon as fired from a gun. The cartridge can be so timed as to explode at any desired depth from one inch to fifteen feet below the water line. While the cost of torpedoes now in use is great, the Johnstone can be manufactured at small expense from glass, iron or cast steel, in any shape desired. It may be fired from a pneumatic gun, and a tiny tug carrying a cargo of these shells could, if they are all that is claimed, exterminate the fleets of the world. The ingredients are all secret, which will only be made known to the government upon its acceptance of the shell.

Heating by Electricity.

It can hardly be generally realized, as yet, how much heating is done by electricity. The shoemaking industry employs it. Silk-finishing rolls and leather-working machinery are heated by it. During the past 18 months 14,000 electric ear heaters have been installed. Blank-book manufacturers, starch-makers and piano factories are using electric heat. Large clothing houses do their work in certain departments by electric irons. Such irons have been supplied to state asylums in Michigan, Indiana, Wisconsin, Illinois, New York, Massachusetts, Maine and Maryland. Electric heaters are found useful in many homes. Two combined New York hotels ordered 287 electric-heated curling-iron sets. Seventy-two sets were ordered by a Boston hotel, and a large number for line steamers crossing the Atlantic.

FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.

NEW

HINELANDER, WISCONSIN

THE SONG OF THE HOE.

Hear ye the song of the hoe,
And hear ye without scorn;
The ring of my blade on the hill or the glade
Is music to the corn.
And the old heart of the hill,
It pulses with the thrill,
And sends its sap afloW;
And it flows into the corn,
And a gladder life is born
When it hears the song of the hoe.

Hear ye the song of the hoe.
And what is the song I sing?
'Tis a sweeter rune if your ear is a-tune
Than the harper's song to the king;
'Tis a song of joy, not of tears,
How the earth for a million years
Will bud and blossom and grow,
And still be glad and young
Whenever my song is sung,
When it hears the song of the hoe.

Hear ye the song of the hoe.
I sing of the things I hear;
The thoughts down deep in the old earth's keep
Are whispering in my ear.
And the corn can understand
And it tells the smiling land
(For doth the message go),
The thoughts that have their birth
From the old young heart of the earth,
That are sung in the song of the hoe.

Hear ye the song of the hoe.
'Tis an honest song and true,
And good for men again and again,
And good for you and you.
It sings of the deep-down things,
Of the world's first lore it sings,
The world heart's overflow;
And it tells your sallow brood
The heart of the world is good—
Then hear ye the song of the hoe.

Hear ye the song of the hoe
That floats with the smell of the soil,
That tells of the wealth of the old earth's health,
Of the meter and music of toil.
And this is the core of its song,
That the earth is made for the strong,
Nor yields up its wealth to the slow;
And that labor is love and delight
To those who are fain for the fight—
Then hear ye the song of the hoe.
—Sam W. Foss, in Orange Judd Farmer.

The Price of Fame.

ZENF was a German farmer, but did no farm work. He was so prosperous that he was able to sit out under the shade of the apple trees which grew close to the porch of his house and talk to Griest, his neighbor, who was a retired brewer, about Bismarck. This was over 15 years ago, and Bismarck was a most important personage to an Illinois farmer who was a German and who did not have to work very hard for his living.

Zenf's house was a quarter of a mile back from the road, which was the last-named street of the neighboring city. It was a city of some 15,000 souls, which made it small enough and compact enough for Zenf to be on neighborly terms with the post office and the national bank. The house was a quaint, old, low-ceiled, roomy edifice, half hidden beneath the climbing grapevines, and entirely concealed from view of passers-by on the street because of the intervening shrubbery. A noble orchard of great apple trees lay alongside the farm, and sometimes Zenf and Griest would go over under the apple trees and talk about Bismarck, for a change of location rather than a change of subject. Zenf loved the farm and the orchard, and of his family he made much, for the two girls were very pretty and very sweet, and Anton, the boy, was growing up to be a credit to him. He thought he would die in the house under the grapevines, and Mrs. Zenf thought so, too.

One day a man came to the city and talked very much. He opened an office, too, and hired other men from abroad to come and help him talk. Then they got out a lot of maps, and Zenf was amazed when he learned that Griest had bought the center of Hobbins' pond.

"What for?" inquired the easy farmer. "You will raise some ducks, nicht wahr?"

Griest said no. That the center of Hobbins' pond was now lot 4, block 117, Angelica terrace. Some day it would be the site of very fine mansions, and street cars would run there.

"If they do," Zenf answered, "they will swim already."

Zenf was very slow in understanding the new order of things which the talking man and his talking assistants and their maps and plans and big red signs of "For Sale" had brought about. Sometimes he would go into the city in his carriage, and he would return amazed at the follies of the townspeople who could speak of nothing but real estate. There were agencies in feed stores and harness shops and bakeries and coal offices, and one man ran from an undertaker's headquarters, jostling an approaching company of pall-bearers as he did so, to offer Zenf an option on some excellent trackage property.

It was two months before Zenf fell. He learned to his surprise that Seligman, whose farm was two miles farther out than his own, had lately platted and sold it at an enormous profit, the old Seligman place now being "a manufacturing suburb." He also learned that the land which lay alongside his orchard was Catalpa View, where the swell residents were going to build, and that for a quarter of a mile his trees shook apple blossoms upon the new thoroughfare, Montmorency boulevard, which was all jimson weed and nettles, as a matter of fact. Zenf got to thinking, and when the talking man came to visit him one day he struck a sharp bargain. The farm had been bought by him years before—in the old days before Emsie was born—for $7,000. He sold for $46,000, and this included the little tract where the first baby was buried; but, then, as the agent said, he could easily remove the crumbled little coffin to the cemetery and be glad of heart that there were no more of his dead to transfer.

It was considerable of a shock to Mrs. Zenf, but Emsie and Anton and the little girl, Lucy, were so overjoyed at the comparison of $46,000 to $7,000 that really there was hardly any objection from any quarter.

One day the Zenfs moved down the winding lane under the trees, and that was the last time they ever saw the house under the grapevines, for the very next day the agent's men came and cleared it off and drove stakes where the surveyors had already marked the new streets and cut trees for the thoroughfare, and shortly after there was an auction sale of the beautiful lot in Spring Hill addition, and common report had it that the agent sold $121,000 worth of sightly lots before the setting of the sun.

Zenf had almost lost Griest, and even with his $46,000 wondered what he should do with himself. A man has not lived all his life when he is only 41 years old, and Zenf had no inclination for going farther away and buying another farm. One day an inspiration came to him. He would open a saloon.

Griest thought this was an excellent idea. Ten thousand dollars was therefore paid for a 50-foot lot in the city, which was now becoming a metropolis, and for a similar amount a fine brick building was constructed.

Zenf's saloon was prosperous from the start, but it was much less placid than had been the house under the grapevines. There were new friends and new business associates and many calls upon the ex-farmer for his time. He had two barkeepers, and prosperity seemed to be raining upon him. He went down to the city hall one night to appear with a committee of citizens who wanted something done or something undone, and his little speech made so favorable an impression that the leaders of the political party with which he voted called upon him to go forth and work in the vineyard, talking. Politics had never before tempted him because he had been so idly busy arguing with Griest about Bismarck, but somehow he showed a remarkable aptitude, and his family saw him less and less as he penetrated further and further into the jungle of statesmanship. In the end he was nominated for county treasurer as a compromise candidate, and when he went home to tell his family about the honor which had come to him his wife, in hysteria, interrupted him to say that Emsie had "run away" with one of the barkeepers. It was a bitter blow, for Emsie was the apple of his eye, and the barkeeper was a worthless sort of fellow. But times were too busy for grieving, and politics called for him. The greatest feeling of sorrow came to him when he was elected and Emsie was not there to be glad of it.

He had been raised to the farm. He knew all its taskmastering, and as a young man he had studied in its severe school. Of accounts, although a man of acceptable education, he was ignorant—or, at most, he was not an expert. So he yielded to the suggestion of the orator who had presented his name and chose that man's son as his deputy. It pleased him to go down to the office in the county building and to look about him and think that he, Otto Zenf, farmer, was the highest-salaried man on the pay roll.

Anton, however, took to drinking.

Griest came to him one day and told him that Anton had forged his name to a check for $2,000, and it would take that much to balance up the Griest account. Zenf paid it and whipped the boy, who broke from home that night.

Zenf was such a good fellow. All those who had helped him in the election told him so and asked him to lend them money. He lent his $26,000 in pieces to various people, and when he told the other good friends that he had no more they suggested that he might lend the county funds and not only accommodate them, but earn interest. He thought it was in some way wrong, but they said assuredly no, that all treasurers had done so. Persuaded then, he yielded, and piled his drawer with papers of promise. But he made enemies as well as friends, as every public officer must, and when the next election came around he was defeated in his aspiration for reelection. The night after the luckless election his deputy disappeared. There was a paralysis in the office until in the passage of time Zenf's successor took charge. Then it was found that in the drawers were many papers, but very little money. The jury declared some months afterward that the dazed Zenf had embezzled $200,000. He could not understand it, for he had squandered nothing and had lost his own funds. Nevertheless they sentenced him to 15 years' imprisonment, and some of the people wanted to lynch him.

Zenf sews shoes all day. Sometimes he thinks of a grapevine-covered house and the great apple trees under which he used to talk with Griest about Bismarck and he wishes he could get out to just see them once again. But it is very foolish in him. Even if he were to be released to-morrow his wish could not be gratified. A big stone schoolhouse spreads far out over the place where the first baby was buried and streets paved with vitrified brick run down where the orchard was, and children ride their bicycles where the jimson grew on Montmorency boulevard.—Chicago Record.

A Dressmaking Hint.

A pretty way to freshen a white chiffon or organdie waist is to cut away the entire portion that covers the upper part of the bodice and shoulders; stitching the raw edges thus made to secure them, then adding a new yoke top, either of lace and insertion, all lace, tucked India muslin, net, or shirrings of organdie alternating with rows of ribbon. Another effective method is to add from the shoulder seams long surplice scarf ends laid in soft folds. Bring these in diminuendo plaits to the waist, knot lightly; then let the sashes fall undraped well over the skirt front. Add wholly new sleeves that match in material and arrangement the style of the fresh accessories put upon the waist.—N. Y. Post.

—The tomb of Mohammed is covered with diamonds, sapphires and rubies valued at $10,000,000.

The officers of the Oneida County Agricultural Society are putting forth every effort to make the coming fair, which will be held Sept. 6, 7, 8, one of the best in this part of the state. The fair last year, which was the first one held in Oneida county, was a big success, and a surprise to everybody. The display in every department was good, but this year promises to eclipse that of last year.

The only drawback last year was the shortage of water for the stock and sprinkling purposes. This difficulty will not be met with again, as Treasurer B. R. Lewis has taken the contract for supplying the grounds with water. He will erect a large tank, which will hold about three hundred barrels, which will be filled by means of a wind mill, and will furnish plenty of water for everything.

RIDING SEA TURTLES.

Rare Sport Enjoyed by the Reckless Boys of Florida.

Florida boys have one kind of exciting sport which the young folk of more northern lands know little about. It consists of catching the huge sea turtles which frequent the bays along the southern coast of Florida. The turtles, from which is made the green turtle soup so familiar to restaurant fare, are confined by the fishermen in huge pens or "turtle-crawls," consisting of fences extending from the shore out into the water. When the fisherman wants a great turtle for market one of the boys, whose shiny brown body is stripped

A STEED OF THE SEA.

bare, stands in the prow of the boat as it is pushed from the shore. He watches intently, and presently he sees one of the big turtles taking a nap on the clear white sand of the bottom. He dives quickly, and, swimming down from behind, seizes the turtle firmly by its shell. Of course the turtle wakes up and, like a bucking broncho, begins to dash and plunge wildly about, seeking to throw its plucky rider. Not succeeding in this, it darts quickly to the surface, where the boy gets his first breath. Then down again it goes tearing through the water and beating the foam with its flippers. But its rider never lets go for a moment, and presently the great turtle grows exhausted, and the boy, by lifting on the front end of the shell forces it to the boat, where it is quickly loaded aboard and taken away to market. It is great sport and the boys enjoy it as much as our western boys like a lively young pony to ride.—Chicago Record.

Equal to the Emergency.

An Irishman who was out of work went on board a vessel that was in the harbor and asked the captain if he could find him work on the ship.

"Well," said the captain, at the same time handing the Irishman a piece of rope, "if you can find three ends to that rope you shall have some work."

The Irishman got hold of one end of the rope, and, showing it to the captain, said: "That's one end, your honor." Then he took hold of the other end, and, showing it to the captain as before, said: "And that's two ends, your honor." Then, taking hold of both ends of the rope, he threw it overboard, saying: "And, faith, there's an end to the rope, your honor!"

He was engaged.—Tit-Bits.

Tommy's Disappointment.

"Tommy had a bitter disappointment yesterday."

"What was it?"

"Tell about it, Tommy."

"Th' paper said our preacher wuz goin' to exchange pulpits with 'nother preacher—an' I went to' church an' there wuz th' same pulpit—an' a 'nother man."—Chicago Record.

The Necessary Size.

Col. Kaintuck—I want hip pockets in those trousers.

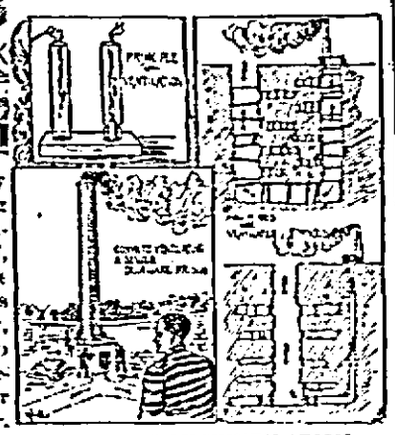
Tailor—Yes, sir. Large or small?

Col. Kaintuck—Half-pint size.—N. Y. Advertiser.

CURIOSITIES OF DRAFT.

How Fire Purifies Air and the Way Mines Are Ventilated.

A curious piece of apparatus used by Prof. John F. Woodhull, of the New York teachers' college, to illustrate the principle of ventilation consists of two lamp chimneys, a tallow candle and the lid of a pasteboard box. The box lid has two holes cut in it a few inches apart. The holes are a trifle bigger than the tallow candle. The candle stands in one hole, the lamp chimneys stand one over each hole. The object is to show how the draft of any burning substance can be made to get rid of unpleasant odors, foul air, etc. The candle is lighted and burns in the chimney which incloses it. If a lighted match is held at the mouth of the other chimney the smoke from it will immediately flow down the tube and up the chimney in which the candle is burning. This is because the lighted candle gets its draft



METHODS OF VENTILATION.

through the other chimney, and the air rushing down one and up the other carries the smoke from the match along with it. The reason the air does this is because the heat of the candle flame expands the air in the one chimney and forces it upward. The atmosphere, in order to even matters, supplies more by way of the only channel left open to it.

Now, a coal mine is freed from its foul air and new fresh air is drawn into it in exactly the same way. The entrance to some mines are comparatively small, when the large excavations beneath the surface are taken into consideration. The air in the mine easily becomes foul, and soon becomes unfit for human beings to breathe if some ventilation is not secured. It is only necessary to have two shafts and to build a fire at the entrance of one of them in order to secure the desired result. If the fire is made to get its draft down one shaft and up the other, as in the case of the lamp chimneys, all of the foul air will be drawn out of the mine and a corresponding quantity of fresh air will be drawn in. The dangers of explosions of fire damp will also be averted, inasmuch as this deadly gas is drawn out and dissipated before it can collect in sufficient quantity to do damage. Of course there are mechanical contrivances for drawing bad air out of mines, but they are not more efficient than a simple furnace at the entrance of a shaft. A striking example of the value of a fire for the purpose of getting rid of foul odors is afforded in a jail in New Castle, Del. It seems that the jail was built over a sewer which emptied into the river near by. The odor from the sewer filled the jail and made it a very unhealthy place to live in. The nuisance was abated by building a furnace and smokestack in one corner of the jail yard. A hole led down from the furnace to the sewer pipe. When the fire was lighted the bad air in the pipe was drawn up by the fire and sent out of the stack many feet above the jail.

Something of this same nature takes place when a storm occurs on a hot day. The air in a certain spot becomes heated, and in expanding is forced upward, drawing with it a certain amount of moist air from the neighborhood surrounding the heated spot. The moisture in this air rapidly condenses when it reaches the cooler strata above, and, turning to water, descends to the earth again in the form of a shower.—Theodore Waters, in Chicago Inter Ocean.

The Peacock at Home.

The real home of the peacock or peafowl is in India. There they were and are hunted, and the flesh is used for food. As these birds live in the same region as the tiger, peacock-hunting is a very dangerous sport. The long train of the peacock is not its tail, as many suppose, but is composed of feathers which grow out just above the tail, and are called the tail-coverts. Peacocks have been known for many hundred years. They are mentioned in the Bible. Job mentions them, and they are mentioned too in I Kings, 10. Hundreds of years ago in Rome many thousand peacocks were killed for the great feasts which the emperors made. The brains of the peacock were considered a great treat, and many had to be killed for a single feast.—St. Nicholas.

Well-Trained Butterflies.

Two Parisian ladies have taken to taming butterflies. A gentleman, returned from Asia, brought the young ladies rare specimens, as souvenirs of his trip, and then they set to collecting these little creatures. Each lady has about 50 in her collection, and it is marvelous how tame they are. Upon the entrance of their mistress, they fly to greet her, perching upon her shoulders, head and hands. The way they were trained was by feeding them with honey from the finger tips. They have been serviceable as studies for all kinds of art work, and they have shown themselves very susceptible to the charm of music. This opens a new avenue for those who like pets.

Peculiar Mexican Custom.

A strange custom is followed by Mexican farmers. They use oxen of one color in the morning, and another color in the afternoon. They do not know why, but they know that it must be the right thing to do, because their forefathers did it.

Misled by the Papers.

"Now, Henry," said the dear old lady, "I do hope you will never play baseball."

"Why not, grandma?" asked Henry, with natural surprise.

"Because it is so very dangerous."

"Dangerous! Why, grandma, it isn't any more dangerous than any other game."

"It is exceedingly dangerous," said the old lady, in a tone of deep conviction.

"But, grandma, you never saw a game, and don't know anything about it."

"Perhaps I don't, but I know it is highly dangerous. Almost every day the papers tell about men who have died on the bases."—Baltimore American.

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Kickerr.

Haskins—I didn't like the meals we got at the mountain house. There was not enough warm food. Everything that was served was cold.

Perkins—Yes, everything but the ice water.—Up-to-Date.

There is probably something in love in winter, when people can keep warm by sitting close together, but there is absolutely nothing in it in summer.—Atchison Globe.

Most men have something the matter with them from some accident that occurred years ago.—Washington Democrat.

There is no time a boy feels greener than when he introduces his wife the first time.—Washington Democrat.

Cold weather lasts the longest when you are out of coal.—Washington Democrat.

An Abominable Legacy.

A tendency to rheumatism is undoubtedly inherited. Unlike many other legacies, it remains in the family. The most effectual means of checking this tendency, or of removing incipient rheumatism, whether preexistent in the blood or not, is to resort to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as soon as the premonitory twinges are felt. Nullifying the influences of cold, exposure and fatigue, the Bitters not only fortifies the system against their hurtful consequences, but subjugates malaria, liver and kidney complaint, dyspepsia and nerve disquietude.

If there is anyone to be sincerely pitied, it is the man of a family who wants work and can't get it. This loving a girl, and taking the support of a family on one's shoulders, is no joke.—Atchison Globe.

Fits stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free $2 trial bottle & treatise. Dr. Kline, 933 Arch st., Phila., Pa.

Claude—"Do you think your father would offer me personal violence if I were to ask him for you?" Mabel—"No; but I think he will if you don't pretty soon."—Tit-Bits.

I could not get along without Piso's Cure for Consumption. It always cures.—Mrs. E. C. Moulton, Needham, Mass., Oct. 22, '94.

You can always tell false teeth because they are so much nearer perfect than natural ones.—Washington Democrat.

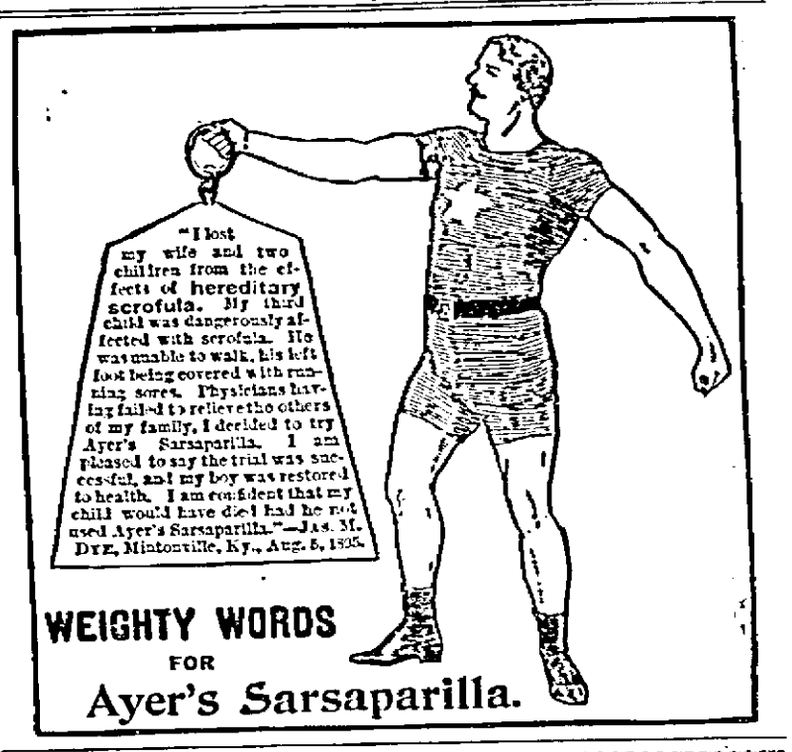
Papa—"'Sine qua non' means something you cannot do without." Little Frank—"Oh, a wheel?"

No girl, according to the women, is as pretty as she used to be.—Atchison Globe.

Hall's Catarrh Cure
Is a Constitutional Cure. Price 75c.

There are people who think that if a girl has studied in Europe she can sing.

A pair of scissors is always lost.—Atchison Globe.



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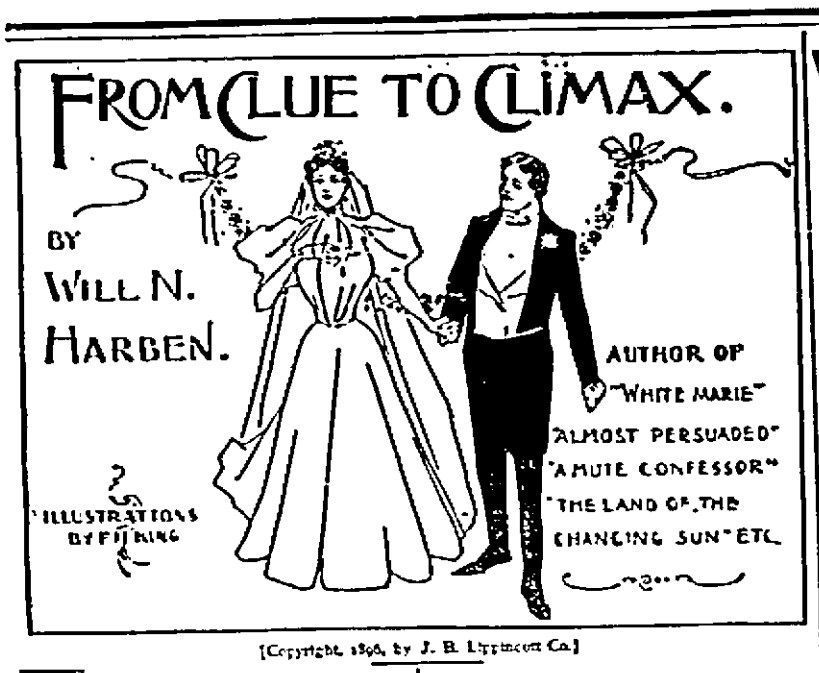

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"Don't scold me," she said, extending her hands and speaking tenderly. "I could not let another day pass without seeing you after my weakness yesterday when you told me about your foolish fears in regard to hypnotism and your being the—the tool of some one with that power. I was so horrified, you seemed so earnest about it, and it shocked and frightened me so that I could not comfort you. But now that I have thought it all over I am not worrying at all. Dear, it is only imagination on your part. You have read of such things and fancy them possible to yourself. I don't believe a word of it. You had nothing in the world to do with it. It is only an absurd idea."

Whidby put his arm round her and drew her to a sofa. He did not speak for a minute, but sat stroking her gloved hand. Then he said:

"You ought not to come here, dear; it is imprudent; but it makes me very happy, for it is such a strong proof of your love and confidence. Unfortunately, however, my morbid fears have just been confirmed. Dr. Lampkin, the hypnotic expert, of whom I spoke yesterday, is in the library with Col. Warrenton. There is now no doubt that I was hypnotized and made to do the deed."

"What? Oh, Alfred!" Miss Delmar paled, and he felt her shudder as she leaned nearer to him.

"There is no longer any doubt about it," he repeated. "Dr. Lampkin has just been giving me a good talk against worrying over what can't be helped, and really I do feel more hopeful about it. Besides, all may come out well in the end."

"But—but how do you know you did it? It's perfectly absurd!"

"They put me to a test last night. I won't trouble you with it. It would only try your nerves to go into details. I knew nothing about it. I was hypnotized after I fell asleep, and they got sufficient proof to convince them. Now, don't get excited, darling; you are trembling all over, just as you did yesterday."

Miss Delmar drew her hands from his clasp and covered her face.

"Oh, I can't bear it! I simply cannot bear to think that you did it in—in such a horrid way. Alfred, you didn't! You didn't!"

The door bell rang. Whidby sat staring into the frank eyes of the girl, unable to formulate a reply. Neither spoke just then. They heard Matthews go to the door and open it; then a gentleman entered the drawing-room.

"I beg your pardon, Mr. Whidby," he said. "I am Minard Hendricks, the detective who witnessed the proceedings in your bedroom last night. I thought I might find Dr. Lampkin and Col. Warrenton here."

"They are now in the library," answered Whidby. "Matthews will notify them that you are here. Take a seat, Mr. Hendricks."

Miss Delmar arose and extended her hand to Whidby.

"I must be going," she said, in a low voice.

"I beg your pardon," said Hendricks. "You are Miss Delmar, I am sure. I would not detain you, but I am certain that I can tell you something you would like to hear. Now, I see," Hendricks went on, smiling reassuringly, "that you think I am pretty bold to introduce myself in this abrupt way; but you must remember that I am a detective, and that it is my business sometimes to introduce myself without much ceremony."

Miss Delmar smiled faintly and bowed. "Of course; that is your right, sir," she said.

Then Col. Warrenton and Dr. Lampkin came in.

"Good morning, gentlemen," said Hendricks. "I have been thinking over our mutual investigations of last night, and have come to the conclusion that it cannot harm my proceedings to endeavor to remove a false impression from your minds in regard to Mr. Whidby's actions when hypnotized by the criminal. I could have told you the truth last night, but was not quite ready to do so."

"You don't think he was made to do the deed?" asked Dr. Lampkin.

"He didn't," broke in Miss Delmar, excitedly. "I don't see how anyone could think so for a moment."

Hendricks smiled. "That's the way I like to hear it expressed," he said to the young lady. "If you had been present last night, Miss Delmar, you would not have let them think so."

"How are you going to prove it?" asked Col. Warrenton, hopefully. "Don't make any mistake this time. Much depends on it. Whidby has been fretting his heart out over the horrible idea."

"May we go into Mr. Whidby's room now?" asked Hendricks. "Miss Delmar may come also. I can explain things better to ladies than to men."

Warrenton opened the door. "Certainly; the room has been put to rights. Come on."

"Now," began the detective when they had entered Whidby's room, "we won't indulge in so much realism as to have the colonel representing the dead man, nor Mr. Whidby playing the role of a peaceful sleeper, out of respect for Miss Delmar's nerves; for, while she would really make a better detective than any one of you, she is only a woman, after all, and we won't make the picture any more gruesome than is necessary. For our purpose we will simply imagine that the other room contains a sleeper, and that Mr. Whidby is reclining on this bed. Now, Dr. Lampkin, when Mr. Whidby was hypnotized last night and you made him get up, did you notice whether his right hand was closed or open?"

"I did not," replied the doctor, with a sudden start and then a questioning stare into Hendricks' face.

"Then you could not tell whether he had a knife in his hand when he got up on the fatal night or not?"

"Ah! No. I was a fool not to think of that; but I could not watch everything. One has to concentrate his mind on a single idea to hypnotize successfully."

"Quite right, doctor; but, having my eyes well open last night, though I did have to look through a slit in that screen over there, I observed that Mr. Whidby, before getting up, seemed to be trying to push something away from him. It was a knife the murderer was trying to give him. And finally when Mr. Whidby did get out of bed his hand was not closed."

"Ah! I see," cried Dr. Lampkin. "I was very stupid."

"Not at all," returned the detective, with a laugh. "I make a great many mistakes, and sometimes my mistakes help me to get on the right track in the end. That was one point you missed. Here is the other. Come over to this window. Do you see anything unusual here?"

"I examined it early this morning," broke in Col. Warrenton, putting on his eye-glasses, "but to save my life I could not guess what you were looking at last night."

The detective put his finger on the window-sill.

"Don't you see that little crack?"

"Plainly now," said Dr. Lampkin; "but it means nothing to me."

Hendricks looked around at the circle of faces.

"After failing to put the knife into Mr. Whidby's hand, the murderer stuck it—a big one it was, too—right here, with the handle up; then he stood away and tried to make Mr. Whidby go to it and take it. He failed three times. You remember how Mr. Whidby would slowly draw near the window and then go back? Well, that is the explanation. The hypnotist could not control his subject sufficiently. What did he do next? He made Mr. Whidby sit on the side of the bed, just as he did last night, you know, for about ten minutes. Then he took the knife himself, hastily, perhaps angrily, for you notice the wood is splintered a little. If he had been perfectly cool he would have drawn it out carefully. He was vexed over his failure to control Mr. Whidby. His next move was to hypnotize Mr. Strong into a merry mood, and then he committed the deed.

"What did he do after that? To me it is as plain as the nose on a man's face, for I made a thorough examination of that corner last night. He stood there with his dripping knife in his hand, and succeeded in controlling Mr. Whidby to the extent of making him go into the other room. He made him

"Continue?" asked Miss Delmar. "Then you think—?"

touch the murdered man's throat and return to bed. His plan was to make Mr. Whidby sleep till he was found next morning with signs of guilt on him. But, as you know, the cook, who usually called the two men in the morning, was absent. Mr. Whidby slept till late, waked of his own accord, and summoned the police with such an appearance of innocence that he was not arrested."

"We are delighted, and very grateful to you, Mr. Hendricks," said Col. Warrenton, when the detective had concluded. "I'm sure it has taken a load off the minds of this young couple."

"I can only say that I am so happy I cannot express my feelings on the subject," said Miss Delmar. She blushed as she caught Whidby's arm, and they walked from the room.

Hendricks found them in the library a few minutes later, Col. Warrenton and Dr. Lampkin having left the house.

"I have explained all this for a purpose, Mr. Whidby," said he. "As a rule, I make no explanations to anyone till a mystery is completely solved; but I must have your assistance at this point, and I wanted to put you into a more hopeful humor. I think I may add that there is no one so deeply concerned in the discovery and detection of the criminal as you are."

"That's true," said Whidby, "and I feel so pleased with what you have just said that I would work my fingers to the bone to help you."

"Do you think, Mr. Hendricks," asked Miss Delmar, "that, if you don't succeed in capturing the criminal, the circumstances surrounding the affair will reflect on Mr. Whidby?"

"In a way, yes, decidedly," was the reply. "There is not, I think, quite enough evidence to convict Mr. Whidby, but the circumstances are very awkward. If we don't catch some outside party half the world will continue to believe Mr. Whidby guilty."

"Continue?" asked Miss Delmar, with a sudden upward glance; "then you think—?"

"That public opinion is about half divided? Yes. You see, even if we offer the theory of hypnotism, it won't go down with the orthodox world, which doesn't believe in such things. By reading the papers you will see that there is really a great deal of honest doubt of Mr. Whidby's innocence in all parts of the country."

"That's true," sighed the girl. "Oh, please let me help you in some way! I'm sure I ought to be able to do something."

"You shall help me and Mr. Whidby very soon; but I can't remain with you longer now to explain. Could you—how would it suit both of you to meet me here this afternoon at two o'clock?"

"I think I can come," gladly answered Miss Delmar. "Father has forbidden me to see—"

"I know that very well," smiled Hendricks. "You see that you, too, have been watched."

"I understood so," replied the girl; "but I didn't care. I knew my intentions were good."

"I discovered that pretty soon—in fact, the moment I saw you with your veil off," said the detective—"and felt ashamed of my precaution." He had risen and held his watch in his hand. "Will the arrangement suit you, Mr. Whidby?"

"Perfectly," answered Whidby; and Hendricks bowed himself out of the room.

CHAPTER XIII.

Hendricks called a cab at the door and drove to the office of Capt. Welsh. He found Welsh pacing the floor in a fever of impatience.

"I thought you would never turn up in the world," said Welsh, as they took seats. "It seems to me that everything is at a standstill. The city is wild with excitement and demanding that something be done."

Hendricks shrugged his shoulders as if he had only half heard the remark and had been disturbed in some train of thought. He reached for a cigar in a box on the captain's desk, bit the end of it, and then seemed to sink into a reverie again.

Welsh stared at him a moment in vexation, then he said:

"I was on the watch myself at the mayor's last night. About ten o'clock I saw Mrs. Walters slip out on the lawn. She came very cautiously from the rear of the house. I saw her stoop to pick up something near where your umbrella was left, and then she returned by the front door."

Hendricks nodded slowly, but did not look up from the spot on the carpet at which he had been staring for several minutes. Welsh flushed slightly and went on awkwardly:

"I had expected to find out a lot about her early life from a lady friend of mine, but, as bad luck will have it, the lady has left the city for the summer, and I don't exactly know where she has gone. I was thinking of hunting her up and going to see her, if you think—"

Hendricks rose abruptly.

"I must write a letter," he said. "Give me some paper, please."

Welsh's face fell as he rose and drew some writing-materials from a drawer and put them before the detective.

"Do you want me to cease my investigations?" he asked, impatiently.

Hendricks dipped a pen in the inkwell, and as he did so he looked up and caught sight of the captain's face.

"Oh, hang it all, captain!" he said—"pardon me; I have not heard half of what you were saying. I only caught enough at the start to know that you were not on the right track. Let the woman alone for awhile. Do you remember I said that if I discovered certain things about a mysterious stranger in the city I should have to begin all over again?"

"Yes, certainly, but—"

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

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Simpson—"What clergyman was it that solemnized your marriage?" Flippard—"It wasn't a clergyman at all. It was Mrs. F.'s mother."—Boston Transcript.

—Slimson—"Some one gave my boy a drum for a birthday present, but it turned out all right." "How so?" "I gave him a pocketknife."—Detroit Free Press.

—"Whatever made you make Brackins a present of a pocket comb? He's as bald as a billiard ball." "That's just it. I wanted to make him think I never noticed it."—Tit-Bits.

—Dead to Anxieties.—"What is apathy?" "It's a strange and dangerous condition that a man sometimes falls into—a condition in which he has been known to lend his bicycle."—Chicago Record.

—Lady Shopper (in department store, to Lace Counter Saleslady)—"Where shall I find the ribbon department, please?" Saleslady (apologetically)—"I don't know where it is, ma'am. You will have to ask one of the door pedestrians."—Puck.

—Obstacles.—"Speak to me, Edwin," she pleaded. But he was silent. That was what came of trying to write with a fountain pen. Her lover could not speak; he could not do a thing until the ink flowed again. But would she understand?—Detroit Journal.

—"I think I've found the criminal!" shouted the young detective in wild excitement. His confrere looked at him with a chilling glare. "There is a time for everything," he said. "Just now we are engaged in looking not for the criminal, but for clews."—Washington Star.

—A professor of Trinity college, Dublin, overhearing an undergraduate swearing and making use of profane language, rushed at him frantically, exclaiming: "Are you aware, sir, that you are imperiling your immortal soul, and, what is worse, incurring a fine of five shillings?"—Household Words.

—Differences in Durability.—"Hasn't it all safe to judge by appearances," said the restless boy's father. "Yes," replied the mother, "people are very deceptive." "And so are inanimate objects."

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